The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 289.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Thos. A. Scott has been elected President of the Northern Central Railroad of Maryland.

—Emperor William of Germany has appointed Count von Arnim Boitzenburg as Governor of Silesia.

—A dispatch from Berlin says the decision whether the trial of Count von Arnim is to be conducted in public rests with the judges.

—Hans Holling, a farmer fifty years of age, dropped dead on a ball-room floor while dancing at a country ball near Omaha last Monday night.

—J. S. Thompson was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person while sitting in his house at Fremont, Nebraska, last Monday evening.

—King Kalakaua and party will arrive at Omaha to-day from the West. The city authorities and General Ord and staff, by invitation, meet them thirty miles out.

—The railroad depot at Long Tree, Neb., was burned last Monday night. The fire was set in a loaded freight car, which, with its contents and quite a large lot of property in the depot, is a total loss.

—The Centenary meeting of the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist ministers was held on Tuesday morning, at Brockley Church, West Philadelphia. Rev. David Spencer read a sketch of the history of the Philadelphia Baptists.

—A match game of billiards, three ball carom, 800 points, for $1,000, between Vignaux and Cyrille Dion, was played in New York on Tuesday night, and resulted in the defeat of Dion by a score of 800 to 772. Winner's average, 11 63-67. Dion made a run of 127.

—The State Canvassers of Wisconsin find that on the amendment to the State Constitution limiting municipal indebtedness to five per cent. of the assessed valuation, there were 66,061 votes cast in the affirmative and 1,509 in the negative. The Governor will issue a proclamation declaring the amendment adopted.

—Articles of association of the Frankfort and State Line Railroad of Indiana were filed at the Secretary of State's office on Tuesday. The proposed road will extend from Frankfort through Clinton, Tippecanoe, Montgomery, Fountain and Vermillion counties to Edge Farm, on the Illinois State line. The capital stock is $2,000,000.

—His Majesty, the King of the Sandwich Islands, was met at Laramie City on Tuesday morning by Governor J. A. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Carry and Col. H. Stanton, who accompanied the party to Cheyenne. On arriving there the King gave a reception in the parlors of the Railroad Hotel, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to His Majesty.

—H. H. Walshe, Gov. Kellogg's appointee, was recognized by the Superior District Court, in New Orleans, Judge Hawkins, as City Attorney. Hawkins issued an injunction restraining Jonas, who was elected by the Council, from discharging the functions of said office. The city's business suffers by the political situation, and bondholders get no interest.

—On Tuesday morning, as a west-bound freight train was side-traking for the west-bound passenger train near Boca, Nev., the freight train broke in two and collided with the passenger, completely demolishing the caboose and one emigrant car, killing two passengers instantly and badly wounding three others, who are not expected to live. Also seriously injuring Conductor Bennett, who was a passenger at the time. He was thrown sixty feet down an embankment.

—The Jersey City Presbytery publishes the verdict in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, acquitting him on the charges of seduction and breach of promise of marriage, but find him guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct in making Miss Mary E. Pomeroy presents, visiting her so frequently, and at unseasonable hours, and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety. The Presbytery passed a resolution dissolving the pastoral relations between Glendenning and the Prospect avenue church, in view of the disturbing influences incident to this case.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 8, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.17	27	77	W.	Lt. Snow.
2 P. M.	30.21	29	77	SW.	Fair.
9 P. M.	30.09	29	66	SW.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 30.14.
Mean Thermometer, 28.
Highest Thermometer, 35.
Lowest Thermometer, 25.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was fair, thermometer 43; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 36; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 36; Fort Gibson, I. T., clear, thermometer 45; Fort Sully, D. T., clear, thermometer 27; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 34; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 40; La Crosse, Wis., clear, thermometer 35; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 44; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 36; Memphis, clear, thermometer 46; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 43; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 37; Pittsburgh, fair, thermometer 29; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 50; St. Louis, Mo., clear, thermometer 45; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 30; Vicksburg, clear, thermometer 49; Yankton, D. T., clear, thermometer 28; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 30.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Dec. 9, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, slight rise in temperature, south or west winds, and falling barometer.

MISSOURI.

A Train Robbed by Five Men—$32,000 Captured—$17,500 Offered as a Reward for the Recovery of the Money and Arrest of the Robbers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 8.—About half past three o'clock this afternoon, as the Kansas Pacific train reached Muncie, a few miles west of this city, five masked men flagged and stopped it, cut off the passenger coaches, and moved the engine and express car some distance forward, and robbed Wells, Fargo & Co.'s safe of about $27,000. One package of gold dust for Kountze Bros., New York, containing $5,000, was also carried off. All were large men, rode bay and brown horses, and were heavily armed with Henry rifles and revolvers. The express company offers a reward of $10,000, the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company $5,000, and Governor Osborn $2,500 for the recovery of the funds and arrest of the robbers.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1874.

Tilton vs. Beecher.

The case of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher has been postponed by Judge Wilson, till Monday morning next. The counsel for Mr. Beecher have obtained an order from Judge McCue, made returnable on Thursday next, that the plaintiff show cause why a bill of particulars should not be furnished defendant. The same Judge, at the same time, also granted a stay of proceedings.

Proctor vs. Moulton.

The case of Edna Dean Proctor vs. Francis D. Moulton, set for trial to-morrow in the United States Court before Judge Woodruff, is unlikely to come off. A postponement will be moved on Moulton's behalf to give time to prove Miss Moulton a citizen of New York, instead of Massachusetts, which, if allowed, will take the case out of the United States Court into a civil court in this State.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, December 8.—In the House this morning, the following bills were introduced: To prohibit express and railroad companies from carrying game killed out of season, and to authorize insurance companies to insure against loss other than by fire or lightning.

In the Senate this afternoon a resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into alleged unjust discriminations of fast freight lines. A bill was introduced fixing the salary of members of the Legislature at $500 per year, with deductions for absence.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postage on Newspapers Circulated in the Country.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

The Arkansas Case.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1874.

Reducing the President's Salary.

Senator Wright's bill proposes to reduce the salary of the President after this term to $25,000.

Postage on County Newspapers.

The portion of the recent postoffice regulations for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodicals, relative to county papers, has been modified as follows: Newspapers without regard to frequency of issue, one copy to each subscriber actually for the time being residing in the county where the same are printed, are entitled to pass free of postage through the mails; but the rate of postage on the same, excepting weeklies, when deposited in a letter carriers' office for delivery by the office or its carriers, shall be uniform at one cent each. Weeklies, when sent through the mails to, or deposited in a letter carriers' office in the county where printed, shall be weighed in bulk, and be subject to postage of two cents per pound, to be prepaid at the mailing office by special adhesive stamps.

The Arkansas Case.

In the Arkansas case, the friends of Smith have been seeking Congressional action, and those of Garland operating against it. Several prominent Senators say if the Senate attempts to interfere with the affairs of Arkansas they will become as much confused as the parties to the gubernatorial controversy themselves are in that State. Besides, they do not see how Congressional action could benefit a State already peaceful, and they fail to perceive any reason for interfering in Arkansas when the condition of Louisiana, going of a scandalous character, has failed to secure Congressional action. Ex-Governor Baxter arrived here to-night.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

On the adjournment of the Senate, the Republican members went into caucus to receive the report on the standing committees of the Senate for this session.

The Senate Republican caucus continued in session several hours this afternoon, principally engaged on the subject of standing committees. Arkansas and Louisiana affairs were only incidentally referred to during the conference, it being evident that formal discussion of them would show wide and irreconcilable differences of opinion.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has taken the initiative in giving personal examination in the steps taken for a further reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and in making a thorough examination of the force employed and the actual duties discharged by all the persons in the customs service. It already appears that there will be a saving under the contemplated reduction of probably half a million dollars during the current fiscal year.

Selling a Cadetship.

Hon. J. P. Brady, a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, arrived here to-day with charges that Representative Stowell, of that State, sold a cadetship in the navy. They will to-morrow be presented to the House of Representatives.

THE ARKANSAS CASE IN CONGRESS.

A Full Statement of the Case—Baxter Having Resigned His Claim, the Office Reverts to Smith, Pending the Contest Made by Joseph Brooks. Which Must be Decided.

From Our Special Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1874.

In order to get a clear understanding of the latest Arkansas case, now pending in Congress, a full statement of it is necessary.

At the general election in Arkansas in November, 1872, V. V. Smith was duly elected Lieutenant Governor for the term of four years from January 1st, 1873. Elisha Baxter was declared elected Governor at the same time. Joseph Brooks was a candidate for the office of Governor, and claims to have been elected. Baxter prevented Mr. Brooks from contesting his right to the office before the General Assembly, by appointing five Senators and thirty-three Representatives to various offices, thereby securing their votes and influence against allowing Mr. Brooks to file a petition setting forth the grounds on which he claimed his election, and asking that he be permitted to introduce proof to substantiate the same. In order to prevent the courts from deciding that Brooks was elected, which he undoubtedly was, Baxter resorted to many measures, which were either a direct violation of the law or an assumption of authority not conferred upon him by law.

On August 27, 1873, Baxter ordered a special registration to be made, which he was not authorized by law to do, even if he had been the legal Governor. The registration act declares that "if for any reason, a *proper* registration has not been made previous to the *general* election, the Governor, *when* notified of the fact, shall cause a new registration to be made." Baxter does not claim that a proper registration was not made previous to the general election of 1872, he simply says the registration of legal electors has not been made since the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution known as Article VIII." The registration, when once made, is expected to stand for two years, unless an improper registration has been made previous to the general election, and which was not the case in Arkansas. Previous to the general election in 1872, a board of registration was appointed for each county, as provided by law. A short time previous to the issuance of the proclamation ordering a special registration, Baxter appointed new boards of registration. The registrars appointed in 1872 were, under the law, appointed for two years, and, if they did not resign or abandon the office, no power is conferred on the Governor to remove any one save such as he had appointed to fill vacancies. The appointment of other persons to make the registration amounted to a removal of the old registrars, if the act was authorized by law, and as it *was not*, it was a usurpation of power on the part of Baxter, and all acts performed thereunder are void. The power to *fill* a vacancy does not include the power to *create* one. On September 13, 1873, Baxter issued a proclamation ordering a special election to fill certain vacancies that he claimed existed; he states, in the proclamation, that he had appointed five Senators and thirty-three Representatives to various offices; that two Senators had removed from their districts, and that six Representatives had resigned. He was not authorized, by the laws of the State, to determine when and whether a member of the Legislature has "removed from his district, or vacated his seat by receiving an appointment to office incompatible with the Constitution of the State." Each House is the judge of the election, qualification, and returns of its own members, and the General Assembly is clothed with power to direct by law, by whom, and in what manner, writs of election shall be issued to fill vacancies which may occur in either branch, and also the power to declare the cases in which an office shall be deemed vacant, and the manner of filling the same. The Constitution nowhere authorizes the Governor, nor is there any statute authorizing him to determine when an office has become vacant.

The board of registrars appointed before the general election in 1872 had appointed judges for each election district in the State at the time. Their term of office not having expired, they attempted to hold the special election in 1873, believing it their bounden duty to do so. In many instances they were assaulted by armed men, and compelled to surrender the ballot boxes to the judges who were appointed by the boards of registration last appointed by Baxter. The time of appointing judges of election is just before the general election, and the law says they shall be judges of *all* elections within respective districts, until the *next general* election. The election in 1873 was not a *general* election, it was a *special* election, and there is no law authorizing the appointment of judges of election at any other time than "immediately before a general election."

In many districts, composed of several counties, persons were returned as elected whose total vote was less than *eight hundred*, while in 1872 the vote for Assembly *did*, while in 1872 the vote for Assembly men was *over three thousand*. The Republicans, acting under instructions of the State Central Committee, did not participate in the special election.

On April 22, 1874, Baxter issued his proclamation as Governor, convening the Legislature in extra session on May 11th. At the time of issuing the proclamation, a judgment of ouster had been entered against Baxter, as Governor, by the Circuit Court of Pulaski county, in a cause pending, wherein Joseph Brooks was plaintiff and Elisha Baxter defendant, and said judgment has neither been appealed from by Baxter, nor has it been superseded.

Fifteen members of the House and *four* members of the Senate, that were elected in November, 1872, *met within the military lines of Big Rock*, where no man or member of the Assembly could enter, without a pass from one of his military officers, on May 11, 1875, and there not being a quorum in either branch of the Assembly, instead of sending for the absent members, and adjourning from day to day, as the Constitution requires, *twenty-seven* persons were admitted by arbitrary orders of Baxter into the House, and *ten* into the Senate, to fill vacancies that did not occur by death or resignation, and that had never been declared to exist by the Assembly, and by this unparalleled recognition of these persons who were not entitled to seats, as members of the Assembly, each House declared itself organized, and so notified Baxter.

On May 16 a bill was introduced in this bogus Legislature, illegally appointed by Baxter, providing for a Constitutional Convention, which was illegally passed on the same day. The Constitution does not confer the power or authority upon the Assembly to provide for a Constitutional Convention. The Constitution provides that any proposed amendments or alterations to the Constitution must be approved by two successive Legislatures, and afterward voted upon by the people, before they can be legally incorporated into the Constitution, which would necessarily require more than a year for its accomplishment, but, by disregarding the Constitution, the Baxter Government in Arkansas supplanted the old Constitution of the State, all the officers, State, county, town, and district, with a pretended new Constitution, and an entire set of officials, within a few months from the date of Baxter's proclamation convening the Legislature in extra session.

Elisha Baxter has quietly and peaceably quitted the executive office, for the purpose of allowing A. H. Garland, the Governor elect under the illegal new Constitution, to discharge the duties thereof, which is an abandonment of the office, that would, in law, be a constructive resignation, therefore it becomes the duty of Lieutenant Governor V. V. Smith to take charge of the executive office of the State, pending the contest for the same by Mr. Brooks, which has not been abandoned and must be decided, and maintain its authority against any person who may claim to exercise authority under the so-called new Constitution. This duty is not confined to Republicans alone; it is a duty he owes to the loyal and law-abiding people of Arkansas, irrespective of political differences, to maintain the Constitution of 1868 until it has been amended or displaced in a lawful manner.

In short, Mr. Baxter, having resigned his claim to the office, Lieutenant Governor Smith becomes the legal Governor, until the contest between him as the successor of Baxter, and Jos. Brooks, is decided. As this case is decided in Baxter's favor, Smith will remain Governor, but if the decision is adverse to Baxter, Smith will be obliged to abdicate in favor of Brooks; so, as the case stands, the contest is between Smith and Brooks, Baxter having resigned himself out of the fight. It will be seen, therefore, that the so-called Legislature headed by "Governor" Garland is a spurious and revolutionary affair, and is so regarded by the President and Attorney General. Congress can have no doubt in regard to the case. DIAMOND.

FROM EUROPE.

Coalition in the French Assembly.

Inundation in St. Petersburg.

Fighting in Spain.

SPAIN.

Intriguing for the Throne.

PARIS, December 8.—There is a rumor that Don Carlos is negotiating with ex-Queen Isabella.

Another Plan to Supress the Insurrection.

It is said that Marshal Serrano's plan for the suppression of the insurrection is to occupy the entire line of the Pyrenees frontier, and taking the Carlists in the rear, drive them towards the army of Gen. Moriones.

Fighting at Oyarzun.

HENDAYE, December 8.—Fighting has been going on at Oyarzun since eight o'clock this morning. The firing was heavy this afternoon.

The Virginius Question.

MADRID, December 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs handed to Mr. Cushing, United States Ambassador, a note in regard to the Virginius question on Friday. An amicable settlement is expected.

Dissensions in the Carlist Camp.

It is said that the dissensions in the Carlist camp are increasing, and several leaders are in negotiation with the Madrid Government with a view to submission.

A Loan for Military Purposes.

MADRID, December 8.—The bankers of this city have advanced 150,000,000 reals to the Government for military purposes exclusively.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Breadstuffs Market.

LONDON, December 8.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, says many of the Russian ports are closed, and will remain so until spring. The European wheat markets have been firm and fluctuations generally small. In some places a rise of one shilling is reported. It is thought that the lowest rates for wheat have been passed. The weather everywhere is favorable for the new crop.

Conservatives Discussing the Premiership.

The *World* says a meeting of Conservative members of Parliament was held last Saturday, and it is asserted that it was far from being harmonious. The question was discussed of a successor to the Premiership in case ill health should oblige Disraeli to retire. The result of the discussion showed that the Earl of Derby had a very slender majority. The indications were that the Duke of Richmond or the Marquis of Salisbury would be the choice of the so-called reactionary wing of the Conservative party. There was also manifested at the meeting considerable difference of opinion on one of the ecclesiastical bills.

FRANCE.

Coalition in the Assembly.

PARIS, December 8.—The scheme for the coalition of the Right and Left Centres in the Assembly is making progress. Much depends on the election of a President for the Left Centre at the caucus to-day. The friends of coalition support M. Christophle, and those opposed have made M. Corne their candidate. It is probable that to prevent a division of the Left Centre on this question a third candidate, M. Vautrain, will be nominated. Meanwhile negotiations are going on for a union of the Extreme and Moderate Right in opposition to constitutional bills.

RUSSIA.

Inundation in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 8.—A violent storm occurred here last night, causing much damage. The tide rose nine feet above the high water mark, partially inundating the lower portions of the city. A large number of families of the poorer classes were driven from their houses. Over a thousand persons were sheltered by the police, and public kitchens were opened to supply the sufferers with food.

VICKSBURG.

Peace Restored—Resignation of the Colored Sheriff—Fifty Prisoners in Jail.

VICKSBURG, December 8.—The excitement about the Court House was intense this morning, but the commanders of the various companies restored quiet, and the lives of Peter Crosby and other prisoners are safe. Lieut. Col. O. S. Lee, Aid-de-Camp, Adjutant General Packer and a committee of citizens met in the court room to-day to decide what course to pursue. In a private interview between Packer, Lee and Crosby, Crosby expressed a desire to tender his resignation as Sheriff. General Packer prepared his resignation, to take effect immediately, which he signed, and was witnessed by Lee and Packer, and is now in possession of the latter.

About fifty prisoners are now in jail. Scouts from the country report all quiet for miles around. Business is gradually being resumed.

Daring Bank Robbery.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—The following has just been received from Corinth, Miss.: A bold and daring robbery was committed here at 1:30 p. m. yesterday. Four well mounted men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings Bank. Two entered and locked the door and two remained outside. They demanded the safe keys, which President Taylor refused. They then made an assault upon him with knives, and compelled him to submit. They took over $5,000 in currency and as much more in watches and diamonds. Mr. Taylor was not badly hurt. A negro man was in the bank making a deposit at the time, and was not permitted to leave until the robbers retired. They were in the bank about fifteen minutes, and people who observed the bank closed, supposed Taylor to be gone to dinner. The bank is in an out of the way place, and not much noticed by the public. The men had been lurking about the town and country for two weeks. The robbers fired several shots as they departed, and rode at full speed in the direction of the Tennessee river. The Sheriff, with a large posse, has gone in pursuit.

Builders, Attention.

Builders who want anything in the line of hardware, will find a full assortment at the house of Messrs. S. Drum & Son, No. 139 Federal, street, Allegheny. The stock on hand there has been selected by Geo. W. Biggs, a practical and experienced builder, and it will be found exactly what is needed, while the prices will compare with the very lowest.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oral, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

A Flood of Bills Introduced in the House.

Exchange of Greenbacks into 3.65 Convertible Bonds.

Repealing the Increase of the President's Salary.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH LINES

A Bill Passed in the House to Prohibit Congressmen Acting as Counsel in Suits Against the United States.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and ordered printed and lie upon the table till the appointment of committees:

By Mr. EDMUNDS—A bill to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business.

By Mr. WRIGHT—A bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial from various publishers, asking a change of the postal laws. Laid on the table to be referred hereafter.

By Mr. WEST—A bill for the construction of United States Government telegraph lines between the cities of Washington, D. C., and Boston. It directs the Postmaster General to contract for the construction of telegraph from Washington to Boston, via Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Hartford, to be operated in the postoffices of these cities by appointees of the Postmaster General, under such regulations and at such rates of tariff as he may prescribe; provided, that the rates shall be uniform to all persons, with such uniform reduction to the newspaper press as may be deemed advisable; and, provided, the rates shall be adjusted to meet, and not exceed, the expense of operating and maintaining said line; and, providing, a net income equal to 5 per cent. interest on the original cost of the same.

The bill proposes to appropriate $600,000 for the foregoing purpose.

By Mr. CHANDLER—A bill amendatory of section 10 of the National Currency act of 1864, and section 9 of the act of July 13th, 1866. It provides that they shall not be construed, either in pending cases or otherwise, to exempt from taxation the shares of banking associations held by any mining, manufacturing or other corporation, or by individuals, except banks or bankers, prior to the enactment of this bill, but shall apply to such shares of individuals issued thereafter upon positive proof of their being calculated and intended to circulate as money.

Information Wanted.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, submitted a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement from June 30, 1865, to the end of the last fiscal year, showing the names of the Postmasters, Paymasters, Collectors of Internal Revenue and Customs, officers of the Freedman's Bureau and others from whom money is due and unpaid, amount of indebtedness and names of sureties, by whom, and States from which sureties were appointed; also requesting the President to report the number of acres of public lands granted to railroad companies, canals, or other works of internal improvement. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would call up the resolution for action at an early day.

Customs and Revenue Laws.

Mr. SHERMAN said there was a bill pending between the two Houses, an act to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws. Upon a motion made by him the last session to postpone it until yesterday, he desired the judgment of the chair whether the bill be taken up now, or must be postponed until next Monday.

The Chair (Mr. Wilson) replied that it would not be in order to take up the bill now.

Mr. SHERMAN then gave notice that he would call it up next Monday.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. POLAND, from the special committee on Arkansas troubles, presented a report of the testimony taken during the vacation, and a bill providing for a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill reducing allowances to bank examiners and fixing the rates. After an explanation by Mr. DURHAM the bill was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to amend the national banking act in the matter of proceedings in liquidation.

In response to a question as to why the bill was not published before the bank's indebtedness, Mr. MAYNARD said the bill went no farther in that direction than the original act holding shareholders liable to an extent equal to the amount of their shares.

After some discussion the bill was, at the suggestion of Mr. NIBLACK, recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. HOUGHTON, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill providing that the railroad bridge at Omaha and the approaches on each side of the river shall be regarded as a part of the main line of the Pacific Railroad, and requiring half yearly reports to be made of the monthly receipts of tolls and charges for the use of the bridge.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. MCCRARY—For the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills reservation in Dakota.

By Mr. WOOD—Fixing rates of duties on imported merchandise.

Resolved, That no higher or other rates of duty shall be levied on any goods, wares or merchandise imported into the United States from and after the passage of this act than would have been levied thereon under subsisting decisions and practice of the Secretary of the Treasury interpreting and enforcing the laws in force on the first day of December, 1853, had the same been imported on said first day of December.

By Mr. HOLMAN—To substitute United States notes for the issues of National banks.

By Mr. YOUNG (Ga.)—For the payment of all accounts for services rendered to the Government in the postal service prior to April, 1861.

By Mr. BECK—To prohibit Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceeding against the United States.

The bill, having been amended at the suggestion of Mr. M. E. HOAR by omitting from the penalty a provision for disqualification for holding office, was passed without objection. The bill is as follows:

That no Senator, Representative or Delegate to Congress shall, after his election and during his continuance in office, act as agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor, or counsel for any person against whom suits or proceedings other than criminal have been or are about to be commenced for violation of the revenue laws, or who has any claim for drawbacks or reclamations for duties, taxes or excess paid or demanded for the United States by any agent, employe, informer, officer or officers of the revenue or customs service of the United States in any suit or proceeding relative to customs dues, or taxes; nor shall he receive any compensation for services rendered such persons or officers for any service, advice, counsel or aid afforded such person or persons, officer or officers, agent, informer or employe; and any person offending against this provision shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, at the discretion of the Court trying the same; and any person who shall pay or cause to be paid to any Senator, Representative or Delegate, or to any person for his use or benefit, directly or indirectly, any sum of money or other thing of value, because of such services or advice relative to any of the matters aforesaid, shall have the right, at any time, to bring suit for the recovery thereof of the value in any court of the United States, against such Senator, Representative, or Delegate, or person or persons who received the same, or may unite all such persons in the same action.

By Mr. MYERS—To restore the duty of ten per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, paper, glass, leather, &c.

By Mr. CROUSSE—For an additional Representative from the State of Nebraska.

By Mr. E. H. ROBERTS—Proposing amendments to the Constitution providing that Congress shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of individual debts, and that Congress shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts.

By Mr. MERRIAM—For free banking.

By Mr. PAGE—Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether any legislation or Government action is necessary to prevent the immigration or importation of coolies under contract for servile labor, or of Chinese women for the purpose of prostitution.

By Mr. HEREFORD—For the improvement of the Kanawha river.

By Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.)—To repeal the acts requiring stamps on bank checks, &c.

Also authorizing the President to correspond with foreign nations concerning the establishment of a system of international arbitration.

By Mr. WHITE (Ala.)—To regulate elections in certain Southern States.

Also to amend the act to enforce the rights of citizens to vote.

By Mr. RANDALL—Repealing the increase of the President's salary.

A Southern Claim.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution calling on the Secretaries of the Treasury and War for information as to the claim of Sugg, of Fort Robinson county, Tennessee, for commissary stores, &c., on what evidence it was allowed, &c. Adopted.

Exchange of Greenbacks Into 3.65 Convertible Bonds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general calendar, and after laying aside several bills, without action, took up the bill of which Mr. Kelley is the author, for the exchange of greenbacks into 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. KELLEY proceeded to address the House in support of the bill. He said that it proposed that when any individual had any money lying idle for which he had no present use, he might lend it to the Government at the rate of 3.65 per cent., recalling it as he might do from a savings bank when the time came for the use of the money. He claimed that the Government would thus get about $500,000,000 at that low rate of interest with which to redeem the gold-bearing bonds now held abroad, that it would relieve the Government of its foreign debt, that it would give increased value to greenbacks, diminish the demand for gold, and thereby remove the disparity between gold. It would quicken every industry and restore confidence to the people.

After speaking for twenty-five minutes, Mr. Kelley yielded to Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), who advocated the bill, and claimed that it was in accord with the position which he had held on the subject for many years.

At the close of Mr. Butler's speech, Mr. KELLEY offered a substitute for the second section of the bill, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest 75 per cent. of the United States notes received in exchange of such convertible bonds in the purchase or redemption of any bonds outstanding at the time of the passage of this act, or in the purchase of gold with which to redeem such bonds.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the bill.

After considerable discussion the committee rose. The bill was ordered printed, and the House adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The play of "Alixe" last night had quite a strong cast, Miss Morris appearing in the title role, supported by Mr. George B. Waldron, Mr. John Ellsler, Miss Troy and the balance of the company. All the parts were admirably sustained and the play was superbly rendered throughout, the audience manifesting its appreciation at every opportunity. A gentleman remarked a few nights ago, at a place of amusement, that a Pittsburgh audience is remarkable for seldom displaying any sympathetic feeling. If there is truth in the assertion, which is to be taken anyhow *cum grano salis*, it certainly is not applicable to the houses that have been drawn by Miss Morris during her engagement. She has not only been paid the compliment of very large audiences, which have increased nightly in numbers, but her acting has won the warmest admiration and its unstinted expression on every occasion.

This evening "Alixe" will be repeated, but the great event of the week, which is looked forward to with pleasureable anticipation, is Miss Morris' personation of the character of *Lady Macbeth*. The play will be produced on Friday night, at her benefit, and repeated on Saturday evening, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS M'TAIT, of the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Armstrong, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to him, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 22d day December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MISS CLARA MORRIS will appear during the spring at Booth's Theatre, New York, as Lady Macbeth.

MISS KELLOGG appears with her company in New York city on January 26. She is playing this week in Washington City.

CLARA MORRIS MACBETH has a pet dog named Rags, and when Mr. Harriott Macbeth approaches there is such "special action in its eyes" that he has been induced to excuse his legs in an armor of steel.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

A LACK OF FUNDS.

Not Enough Money to Run the Old Water Works to the End of the Year.

Another session of the Water Committee was held last night in City Hall.

A communication was received from Controller Snodgrass, stating that only $965.99 remains in the old water works appropriation, and notifying the committee to curtail its expenses so as to have them come within the above amount during the current month. This was received by the members with manifestious of jocularity, as the monthly pay roll and bills of the water works department amount to about $9,000 a month.

Mr. Watson suggested a stoppage of the water works for about three days, which he thought would be long enough from the citizens to pay all expenses. [Laughter.]

Mr. Scully submitted a resolution instructing the Chairman to notify the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the lack of funds and request him to call a meeting to devise ways and means to meet the emergency, and report their action to the next meeting of Councils. Carried.

The Committee was then called to order to transact Water Extension business, but there not being a quorum, it adjourned to meet again at three o'clock this afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

CHINA DECORATORS.

Kapphahn & Stuebner's Establishment,

No. 249 PENN AVENUE, Cor. of 8th Street,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH.

Beauty and Art. Christmas and Holiday Presents.

We wish to inform the admirers of fine, rich, decorated China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet and Chamber Sets, Preference Cups and Saucers, Moustache Cups and Shaving Mugs, with names, initials or monograms, all decorated to order.

Persons wishing to have a Photo. Picture transferred on to a fine French China Preference Cup, can have it done to order by bringing the picture they wish transferred, which is something new to the people of Pittsburgh. Come and see samples.

As our terms are cash, we offer for sale the best French China Gold Banded Tea Sets of 44 pieces for $10.00. The best French China Gold Banded Dinner Sets of 174 pieces for $70.00. The best White Granite Gold Banded Chamber Sets of 13 pieces for $11.00. The best White Granite Stoneware, Gold and Colored Banded Chamber Sets from $11.00 to $18.00, according to style of decoration. Initials and monograms charged extra, according to style and number desired. The best quality of Stoneware Dinner Sets kept constantly in stock, and Sets can be set up to suit buyers at VERY LOW PRICES.

JOHN K. BLAIR,

WITH

J. & A. T. DOUTHETT,

N. E. Cor. Diamond and Federal St., Alleghenv City.

Having purchased an entire new stock of

DRY GOODS!

Since the recent decline in the Eastern market, we are now prepared to offer our friends and patrons great inducements in all our departments:

Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs, Black Brilliantines, Black Serges, Colored Merinos, Colored Cashmeres, Colored Diagonals, Colored Cloths, Colored Serges, Fancy Cloth, Colored Cords, Soft Merino Plaids, Poplin Plaids, Scotch Plaids, Blankets, Flannels, &c., Sheetings, Linens, Napkins and Towels, Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., Gents' and Ladies' Underwear.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our Goods as they are all new and at the very lowest prices.

J. & A. T. DOUTHETT.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 7th day of Dec. A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN MCELROY, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 98 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, the office of the Register, on Saturday evening, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1874.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS M'TAIT, of

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE President's message receives favorable comment, except as to its financial features.

THE Vicksburg war, between whites and colored men, is a serious, but entirely local affair.

KELLOGG'S convertible bond bill came up in the House, in committee of the Whole, yesterday. While we do not expect it to be favorably acted upon, there is evidently more feeling in its favor than there was last year.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS has undertaken to secure the prompt repeal of the "press gag" law. The truth is, there is far less in this law than has been supposed. The "independent" press made much of it; and as Mr. Phelps is a pet of journals of that ilk it is well that he cares for their griefs. Still, the repeal of the law will work good rather than harm.

THE sweeping character of the changes proposed by the President and Secretary relative to the finances of the nation, have evoked from such members of Congress as have given expression on the subject, the declaration of belief that no action will be taken on the recommendations made. It may seem a simple thing to repeal the legal tender law, and permit free banking, but those versed in the subject know that it will involve a vast amount of legislation to harmonize all other departments of the Government, and the laws with it. Such a law would immediately affect customs receipts, and contracts, and would unsettle the business of the country far and wide.

THE United States Supreme Court recently rendered a very important decision, touching the interpretation of the Legal Tender act. The case was that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad *vs.* The State of Maryland. In 1832, the General Assembly of that State authorized a subscription of $3,000,000 to the stock of that road, and issued bonds to the amount, bearing 6 per cent. interest. These could not be sold, and 5 per cent. gold bonds were substituted. The railroad accepted these, but the difference between 5 per cent. gold and 6 per cent. currency amounted to $280,000. This the railroad paid and sued the State for, and has gained the verdict. It involves the prior application of the Legal Tender act.

THE complete organization of our Chamber of Commerce marks a forward step in the work of unifying our commercial and manufacturing interests, and is, therefore, an important step in advance of what has before been taken, at least for many years. We are gratified, also, to state, that the gentlemen selected for officers are in every way worthy the high position to which they have been elected. The cordiality of feeling displayed, and the interest manifested in the welfare of the organization, all indicate for it a prosperous career. It is what should have been done years ago, with a view of promoting the many interests, on which the permanent prosperity of Pittsburgh so largely depend. We are confident that had this organization been in existence ten years ago, and devoted the same interest and attention to the improvement of the Ohio river that has been given to that subject by voluntary organizations of gentlemen, we would have had Congressional action by this time. Thus of many subjects, of vital interest to the prosperity of Pittsburgh. We therefore regard it as cause for profound gratulation that this important work has been accomplished. We hope that during the early period of its history, when earnest attention is needed to keep the interest of the organization up, there will be no lack of devotion to its interest on the part of its members.

OUR IRON TROUBLES.

The crisis between manufacturers and puddlers having been reached, and a lockout inaugurated, we greatly err if the outcome is not severely detrimental to the puddlers. Already our manufacturers are considering the propriety of insisting on having the same prices and terms that are enjoyed at other points. They are compelled to compete with those points, and we judge that only the same rates given elsewhere will be allowed here, when the mills are opened. Such was the drift of sentiment yesterday. We distinctly warned the puddlers that this would be the tendency of events, in case they persisted in their refusal to accept the terms offered. The manufacturers complain that incorrect representations were made as to the prices given East. We were shown yesterday, a letter to one of our manufacturers, from R. W. Gere, President of Syracuse Iron Works, Syracuse, New York—which had been named as paying high rates. In it he says: "We at the East are determined to have lower wages. Can't produce now at the prices we are selling for. We have nobody under pay about our works except night-watch, teamsters and book-keepers. We are making too much iron in this country. Pigs and bars better all stand still until Spring, and then make cheap enough to export, and get rid of this humor for specie currency and free trade. Let them give us all the legal tenders we can pay, and the business of the country will again assume proportion as of old; not before." Yes would show that high prices are not being paid at the works referred to,—as they are closed. We are decidedly of the opinion that the sooner the existing trouble is amicably adjusted, the better it will be for all parties. The tendency on the part of the manufacturers is to withdraw all propositions, and close thus, all negotiations.

Various estimates are made as to the number of persons, directly or indirectly affected by the lock out. Helpers, coal diggers, teamsters, and others are thrown out of employment, and the estimate runs as high as 100,000 persons, although this number is exaggerated. But that the close out will seemingly affect the labor market is beyond doubt. The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to this subject, says: "We have no sympathy with corporations that cut down the wages of their laborers wantonly and for the sake of swelling their own profits. But the panic has stricken the iron trade more severely than all others, and of necessity in Pennsylvania has reduced the demand for ore, and especially for coal. Iron that sold at $46 per ton before the panic is not now in demand at $30. This is, therefore, a clear case where labor must of necessity adapt itself to the demand. The puddlers and miners of Pennsylvania have decided otherwise. They insist on ante-panic wages or nothing, and, under the ill-advised authority of their Unions, they have driven the employers to close their mills. They prefer to earn nothing and receive nothing through the winter to have steady employment at reduced wages. While it is true they bring this misery and destitution on themselves, the madness by which they have been ruled is none the less deplorable."

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S ARGUMENT.

It is but fair to say that the report of Secretary Bristow is a very able document. It shows that he has given careful attention to all the departments of administration that come under his supervision, and thoroughly understands their working. Many of his suggestions, concerning these, are wise and good. With the general tenor of his recommendations we have no fault,—not even with his desire for specie payments, although we attach less importance to this than does he. Our objection is to the method proposed by him for reaching specie payments. This is, to contract greenback circulation, accumulate gold, and fix a day by law when resumption shall take place. In order to make all the concessions we have to offer at one place, we will here admit that this is the most favorable period we have had for years in which to contract our greenback circulation, and accumulate gold. The reason is plain. Business is prostrate, our exports exceed our imports, and these facts contribute, the one to the easy retiring of greenbacks, and the other to the accumulation of gold. Indeed, greenbacks *are* largely retired, and gold *has* accumulated; but the trouble is, the Government is not benefitted. In order for it to retire the one, and accumulate the other, it must have either an income in excess of its outgoes, or assets that can be disposed of for that purpose. It has neither the one nor the other. The Secretary shows that his income is not sufficient to meet the expenses of the Government, and provide for the Sinking Fund. Greenbacks are a part of our debt; to retire them is to pay so much of the debt. How can we retire those greenbacks, or pay so much of the debt, when the current expenses of the Government and the demands of the Sinking Fund are not met by $20,000,000 yearly? The absurdity of the proposition is apparent.

Remembering that the *people*,—the debtor class, as the Secretary terms them,—do not ask for or desire specie payments sufficiently to seek them by extraordinary means, and that only the creditor class is favorable to it; and that greenbacks represent the non-interest bearing debt of the country, it is easy to illustrate the wisdom of the suggestion of Mr. Bristow. A man owes, say a mortgage debt, which bears interest, and notes which do not bear interest. On his mortgage debt, interest must be regularly paid, and a certain amount of the principal retired yearly. He is unable to meet his current expenses, and do this. Would not such a man be deemed insane who, under these circumstances, would seek to force the payment of his non-interest bearing debt? Yet this is exactly what Secretary Bristow proposes. The bonds issued are our interest-bearing mortgage debt. We have not in addition to paying interest, been able to put aside the amount we have agreed to retire yearly,—not having the income with which to do it, by over $20,000,000. Yet with this deficiency staring him in the face, the Secretary proposes to commence to pay our non-interest bearing debt. Isn't this strange financiering? This is, of course, but one phase of the subject.

The second feature of this question is that which treats greenbacks as currency, and not as part of the public debt. They are both. Considered as currency, however, they are a medium of exchange, by means of which commercial transactions are facilitated. They are valuable only for this, just as is gold or silver. Of course they do not possess the same intrinsic value as does gold. They can be easily produced, and largely augmented in quantity. All these facts and possibilities we admit; but against them are other facts. Not only has the greenback circulation not been materially increased, of late years, but it has not fluctuated in value,—that is, as compared with gold. And these facts are a guarantee that great fluctuations are not likely to take place. No one even imagines that greenbacks will be turned out *ad libitum*. Hence for all purposes of practical reasoning, it may be safely assumed that greenbacks will not vary as compared with gold, more than two per cent. per year; and this variation will be only temporary. That they answer the purposes of home business is entirely evident.

Putting aside, then, all this imaginary reasoning as to fluctuation, valuelessness, and all else depreciatory of greenbacks, we ask, "to what extent is it practically desirable to secure specie payments?" Our answer is, that we should have this object steadily in view, and attain it as soon as may be, keeping in view all the while the business prosperity of the country. We differ from the Secretary just in this: He thinks the road to specie payments is through the further depression of business; we believe it should be through the development and prosperity of business. We submit that all the facts in his report sustain our reasoning, and that the theories he promulgates do not stand on a single basis of fact. That greenback or paper currency promotes fluctuations in value, and speculation, is not only not correct, but the Secretary does not advance a single fact to support it. In the past year, the difference between greenbacks and gold has been from nine to twelve per cent.; but the values of goods have run down twenty, thirty, and even fifty per cent. Even real estate, that is supposed to be so near gold, as a standard of value, has declined heavily, yet our greenbacks have maintained their purchasing power. There is not a substantial fact to justify the argument that greenbacks or paper currency caused the panic. England has panics once every nine years, as ruinous as ours, and she has specie payments. Our panics of 1837 and 1857 were in specie times. There is not a fact of history that sustains the Secretary in the idea that the currency of the country caused the panic. As he admits that this method of resumption would cause further depression, we do not urge this point.

On the other hand, there are abundant facts to show that the prosperity of the nation will contribute most surely to the safe and easy return to specie payments. Ours is a producing country. The labor of the people, if vigorously expended, contributes directly and rapidly here to the creation of wealth. This wealth goes in part to the payment of our debts, reduces, thus, interest, and stops outlay. We mine from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 of gold yearly. With debts paid, and foreign outlays stopped, we could not prevent specie payments. Again, the less our imports, provided the country is kept prosperous, the larger our exports must relatively be. We sell what Europe must have, breadstuffs, and import what we might produce,—manufactured articles. The reduction of imports implies an increase of home manufactures, if the country is otherwise prosperous. Hence, with exports larger than imports we are on the sure road to specie payments. The facts in the Secretary's report show this. He shows that during the last fiscal year, the excess of exports over imports, was $18,876,698. The excess of gold exports over imports, that year, was but $38,175,4[illegible], or only about two-thirds what was needed to pay our gold interest abroad. Add our general exports to our net gold exports, we have nearly $60,000,000, or the amount required for interest purposes. He further states that the export of gold the preceding year was nearly $25,000,000 more than last year, while the merchandise export was over $63,000,000 less. Put along side this, the report of the Director of the mint that we have gained $38,000,000 of specie in two years, having now $166,000,000, and the conclusion is irresistible. These facts cannot be reasoned on in only one way,—that the development of the prosperity of the country, so that our exports shall exceed our imports, is the only true road to permanent specie payments. We have not the space to dwell on this subject farther now. The facts and figures above used are from the Secretary's report, and cannot be said to have been made to suit our argument. We have a good currency,—let it alone.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN PAUL JONES. By John S. C. Abbott. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This forms another of the American pioneers and patriot series, which are deservedly popular as standard histories for juvenile readers. This series, judging from what has already been done, promises to be as interesting and popular as a former historical series, that is now found in every well selected library in the land.

THE WHITE ROSE OF LANGLEY, a story of the Court of England in the olden time. By Emily Sarah Holt. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York.

This is a historical romance, detailing some of the sufferings of those who, in olden time, suffered "for the truth's sake." It is written in the dialect of the time, and the pictures it draws of the days when to be true to conscience was to be a "heretic" with all its consequences, are vividly life-like. It is a story full of mournful fascination.

THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Published by WM. F. GILL & CO., BOSTON. For sale in Pittsburgh, by R. S. DAVIS & CO.

This is a charming book, which details the poverty, the struggles, the talents and the final successes of a band of orphan children. The authoress paints the children, just as childhood is, and the pictures are as fresh and fragrant, in contrast with the average story book juvenile, as a rose culled from the flower garden is superior to its wax imitation. It is a book in which old and young will equally find pleasure.

THE FROZEN DEEP. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a story made use of by Wilkie Collins in his farewell reading in Boston. It was developed from a little play, which he had written for parlor theatricals in which Dickens and others took part. It is the story of a woman who had two lovers. The rivals went on an expedition to the Arctic Seas. They became first enemies and then friends,—the stronger of the two eventually dying to save his younger and more favored rival. The story displays the strong points in Collin's writing and is a fair example of his power with the pen. It is a fascinating story that engages attention throughout. There is a shorter story also in the volume on "A Terribly Strange Bed," which purports to give some of the secrets of a gambling den.

"RHYMES AND JINGLES." By Mary Mapes Dodge. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

This little volume is very prettily illustrated, bound and printed, and Mrs. Dodge has left nothing undone to make it a perfect gem. If we had any fault to find with the book it is that it is a trifle too fine for little folks, some of whom are sometimes not over-careful with such nice things. The illustrations are really excellent and cannot fail to interest. "Rhymes and Jingles" would make a very appropriate Christmas or New Year's gift for any good little boy or girl. J. R. Weldin & Co., Wood street, have it for sale.

THURID AND OTHER POEMS. By G. E. O. Published by Lee & Sheppard, Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

This is a book of poetry, containing three love stories in verse—Thurid, Charity and Goodman John. There is nothing especially excellent either in its rhyme or the reason of its stories.

THE NURSERY.

This interesting Children's Monthly Magazine should be introduced into every household having boys and girls. It is attractive and instructive to the little ones. It charms and fascinates its little readers. Its pictures are fine and appropriate; its paper and print are good. It would be suitable for school reading. We understand it is largely used for that purpose. To make study easy, delightful and attractive, new books should be introduced; new books instead of the old and stale should be furnished. Children are constantly looking for something new and novel. For this reason alone should parents give their children the *Nursery*. It comes monthly, and costs but $1.50 a year. John L. Shorey, Boston, Mass., is the publisher.

POLITICAL NOTES.

KENTUCKY Democrats are urging Congressman Beck for the U. S. Senate, in place of Senator Stevenson, whose term expires in 1877.

THAT old Democratic veteran, Jerry Black, says "That there are more candidates for United States Senator in Pennsylvania than there are shad in the Susquehanna." But he probably expects to oversshad-ow them all.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S chances for being the next U. S. Senator from Tennessee are on the wane. His speech about himself has been repeated so often that the people are tired of it, and it is said that he had not a single auditor at a recent public meeting.

GENERAL MCCUTCHINS, the "hay-seed" candidate of the Republicans of New Hampshire for Governor, last year, appears to be again the most prominent of the candidates mentioned for the nomination, this year. Next to him are Benjamin F. Prescott and Charles H. Bell.

THE colored people of Georgia pay taxes on assessed property to the amount of $6,157,798. Every county in the State reports some colored tax-payers. The largest amount on which any one person pays taxes is $10,805. Eight of the fifteen persons who pay taxes on more than $5,000 are women.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS tells a reporter that he has a friendly feeling for the President, whom he regards as a sensible, practical man, and does not hesitate to avow it; but sensational rumors to the effect that he, Mosby, and other Southern men are in Grant's confidence and secretly furthering his third term aspirations, are wholly unfounded so far as Mr. Stephens is concerned.

BAILIE PEYTON, a noted Whig member of Congress from Tennessee forty years ago, is named as quite likely to be chosen to the next Congress in the Fourth district of Tennessee, at a special election December 31, to fill the vacancy in the new delegation caused by the death of Col. John W. Head. Mr. Peyton entered Congress in 1833, was President Fillmore's Minister to Chili, and was a Bell-Everett elector in 1850.

GEN. J. P. C. SHANKS, of Indiana, has been nominated for the Vice Presidency on a ticket with Speaker Blaine at its head by the Fort Wayne *Journal*. Whether Gen. Shanks ever gets the nomination or not, the extended editorial notice in which he is brought to the attention of the public should be to him a joy forever. Here is a portion of it: "In his private life Gen. Shanks is above reproach. In debate he is able; in the knowledge of the affairs of our Government he has no superior; in statesmanship he has few equals, and in intelligence, honesty and integrity he stands confessedly the peer of the best men in the country."

PERSONAL.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is building at Salt Lake City the handsomest residence in America.

MR. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has been chosen to deliver the anniversary address at the Indiana State University.

COMMANDER WM. B. CUSHING, of the United States Navy, has been placed in the Government hospital for the insane in Washington.

PROFESSOR DANA, of Yale College, has discovered some new "scratchings" of the glacial period in the great swamp on the line of the Housatonic Railway.

THE inventory of the estate of the late Samuel Willston, of East Hampton, foots up $1,015,111. The residue to go to Amherst College after all the other bequests are paid will amount to $288,000.

THE Rev. Ralph Perry, of Agawam, Mass., is more fortunate in his misfortunes than some of his fellow creatures, having just received $10,000 from the Boston & Albany Railroad Company for damages incurred at a street-crossing in Springfield, last August.

REV. W. H. MILBURN, the blind preacher, proposes to again enter the lecture field, in which he was so successful a laborer several years since. His repertoire is an extensive one, and includes, besides the lectures familiar to audiences before the war, several new ones upon subjects of interest.

THE impending engagement is announced of Prince Wilhelm, of Wurtemberg, the heir-apparent of the Wurtemburg crown, to Princess Mary of Prussia, the eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Carl. Prince Wilhelm is a major in the Prussian Hussars, and has been living for several years at Potsdam.

THE feature of the last meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association was a letter from General Butler in which he avowed his belief that his advocacy of woman's suffrage cost him five hundred votes. Like a good little boy, the General is not disheartened by this untoward result, and he is still for the cause.

LAST Wednesday was the fifteenth anniversary of the execution of John Brown. When Governor Wise, who is still alive, told him he had better prepare for death, his reply was: "Governor, you do well to advise me to prepare for death; but although you have fifteen years, perhaps, to live longer than I, you have as much need of that hint as I myself."

THE good sense displayed by James Lick in disposing of his immense fortune before his death has already been exemplified. One of his nephews in San Francisco has already commenced a suit against the estate to recover $40,000 which he claims is due him. Fortunately the philanthropist lives to protect his beneficiaries against the selfish designs of dissatisfied relatives.

GEN. SHERMAN returned the application of a St. Louis young man for employment in the War Department with this indorsement: "I have neither favor nor influence at Washington, and am refused the privilege of employing a clerk, having to detail officers or soldiers for that service. I therefore decline to forward your application, and herewith return it to you." The General is evidently very much soured at something.

A MASSACHUSETTS paper says that it appears that, while the subtraction of all the other bequests made in the will of the late Samuel Williston from the total inventory of his estate would leave a residue of over $288,000 for Amherst College, there is a large indebtedness against the estate which must be paid, and it is feared by those best informed in the premises that there will not be a large sum remaining to be finally received by the college.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE banking house of Rothschild has advanced 30,000,000 reals to Spain.

OXFORD University is 1000 years old, and exaits in an annual income of $100,000,000 and a library of 520,000 volumes.

THE manufacturers of artificial ice at San Francisco made last year, it is said, a net profit of $150,000 on their patent.

ONE branch of the New York City Council has requested Mayor Vance to tender the hospitalities of the city to King Kolakaua.

THEODORE TILTON has telegraphed to Boston that he will not be able to fulfill his lecture engagements, legal proceedings occupying his entire attention.

PUNCH'S cartoon represents Gladstone engaged in his favorite past time of cutting down trees and striking lustily at the huge trunk of Papal infallibility.

THE number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden, New York, from January 1st to December 1st of the present year, was 145,362, showing a heavy decrease.

THE excitement in San Francisco over the reported developments in the California mines is unabated. Stocks are selling at 200 for Consolidated, Virginia and other mines.

THE extravagances of young men of the present day seem as nothing beside old-time wastefulness. During the reign of Louis XIV. the laces necessary for a gentleman's costume cost $12,000.

THE President will devote the mornings from ten to twelve to Senators and Representatives, and receive by card from twelve o'clock until two each afternoon, excepting Cabinet days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

IN the Cafe Mulhouse, Paris, on the 19th of November, a gentleman played a game of billiards with his nose. He bet that he would not miss more than 25 points in a count of 200; but he ran 330 without a miss.

THE proprietors of the London *Times* newspaper now cast their own type, and the same plan is about to be adopted by other London dailies. The type-casting arrangements of the *Standard* are nearly completed.

A CHINAMAN, while gold digging near Quesnelle, British Columbia, found a piece of gold weighing twenty-five ounces, said by good judges to be the prettiest, best, and one of the largest specimens ever found in that province.

THE Cincinnati School of Design has a class in carving of 105 members, 26 of whom are married ladies. During the year they have had in hand or completed 822 pieces of work in wood, besides sundry tasks in metal and tile-painting.

FOUR men, Haid Hampton, Geo. Meyers and the two Purdons, have been arrested and held as the alleged murderers of J. N. Robert, of Grundy, Grundy county, Tenn., on the 30th of November. The circumstantial evidence leaves no doubt of their guilt.

THE Cardiff Giant is heard from: Mr. Gott, its proprietor, says that he intends to take the statue to Europe at an early day. It is now and has been for nearly two years housed in the buildings of the Worcester North Agricultural Society at Fitchburg, Mass.

THE Baltimore ladies sent a request inclosed in an envelope to every family in the city, asking for ten cents to be appropriated to starting a soup house. The response was generous and liberal; one fellow inclosed with his ten cents a notice reading, "Two beers gone up!"

A CHICAGO clergyman astonished his congregation the other Sunday by the following business-like speech: "I shall feel it to continue as your pastor another year, and will stay if you will pay me $5,000. I cannot stay for less, and I would like an answer right away." He was engaged.

DURING the last year 21,077 applications for patents were made at the Patent Office, of which 13,545 were allowed; 208 applications for extension were granted and 6 refused; 2,680 patents were allowed, but not issued, because the final fee was not paid, and $24,858.60 more fees were received than any previous year.

THERE is no better illustration of the waning influence of the Woodhull-Claflin agitators than the fact that their weekly paper, devoted to the dissemination of their pernicious doctrines, is a failure, and its proprietors announce that it is losing at the rate of one hundred dollars a week, and that unless the friends of social freedom come to its financial rescue it will have to suspend. Let it stop.

THE Lynchburg *Virginian*, of November 30, says: "During the week just ended there were received and sold in the different warehouses of this city nine piles of tobacco. Averaging these at 200 pounds to the pile, we have the aggregate of 898,000 pounds as the grand result of one week's operations. In addition to this there were 858 parcels left over unsold, which will be placed on the market this week."

AN exchange gives the following statistics: Boston has an average of one arrest for drunkenness to every 16 of her inhabitants; Providence has one in 22; Pittsburgh has one in 26; New York has one in 27; San Francisco has one in 29; Louisville has one in 29; Rochester has one in 31; Washington has one in 32; Detroit has one in 34; St. Louis has one in 42; Cleveland has one in 42; Brooklyn has one in 64; Cincinnati has one in 86.

SENATOR CONKLING has some celebrity as a statesman of bad temper. Some years since he had a controversy with Mr. Blaine, the present Speaker, and they have had no relations of a personal character since. The other day a busy Republican called on Mr. Blaine. "I am sorry to hear," he says, "that you are not on good relations with Mr. Conkling." "You are mistaken," says the Speaker, "I have better relations with Mr. Conkling than any man in Washington, for we don't speak."

WE have a longer coast line to supply with warning beacons, according to the Lighthouse Board, than any other nation. During the years of sea, lake and river, there are 10,000 miles. The Board, of course, throw a great deal of light on the subject. They stick to lard oil in preference to petroleum, gas, or electricity. Fog signals they say are much needed, but it is impossible to toot without a considerable expenditure of money. Their sirens will not utter a sound till Congress comes down with the cash.

SPAIN knows how to do a pretty thing when she has a mind to. She has just appointed Casteiar to represent the Government at our Centennial celebration. Of all men in Spain Castelar will be most welcome in America, and we might say, without extravagance, that of all nations, Spain, perhaps more than any other, *ought* to be remembered by our people in 1876. When called upon to be particularly belligerent toward that old Government it would be well enough to call to mind her conduct toward us during the revolution, and be patient.

AN improved "starter" for horse cars was recently tried in Baltimore. The invention consists simply of a grooved iron cam that is attached on each side of the axle near the wheel. This cam extends above the axle, and affords a leverage of 12 inches. Through the grooves on the top of the cams run two wire ropes that are attached to the goose-neck and double trees. The cams, by means of a heavy spring, resume their upright position whenever the car stops, and the leverage they offer in starting lessens the work of the horses.

Too Much Head for the Body.

The Army Register for 1875 shows a very remarkable disproportion between the number of enlisted men and the number of commissioned officers. According to the Register the army now numbers 25,000 men, having been reduced 5,000 by deaths and desertions since last January, and, as there is a very general opposition to any increase thereof, it will only take four or five years at this rate to wipe it out altogether. To command this little handful of men, it appears that 2,069 officers are necessary, not counting Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, and line officers selected for transfer to the Ordinance Department. The permanent staff officers number 584, so that there is one staff officer to each squad of four line officers and forty-eight men, and one commissioned officer to each dozen men. The disproportion is an absurd one on the face of it, and probably obtains also in the navy, although we have not the figures at hand. It is an army with a tremendous head and little body, looking something like a tadpole. This disproportion becomes all the more absurd when it is considered the rank and file of the army is constantly diminishing and the officers are constantly increasing, since they do not suffer from desertion, very little by death or resignation, and West Point grinds out its grist every year with unvarying regularity. At this rate of increase and decrease how long will it be before the army will be made up of officers without commands?—*Chicago Tribune.*

ALL ABOUT SHOES.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Views on the Subject—She Considers "Cinderella" Largely Responsible for Female Immorality.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

In his remarks before the Ladies' Educational Society the Rev. Robert Collyer illustrated genteel pauperism by an anecdote of a decayed gentlewoman who needed alms, but refused a pair of stout shoes, although she was barefoot. This he used as an argument against aiding genteel paupers, especially decayed gentlewomen. That there is a crying evil against which he aims this blow, there can be no doubt; for often the insolence of the dependent portions of society is as trying to the patience as the aggressions of its dangerous classes; and the charity which builds palaces for prisoners and paupers, and leaves the hard-working members of the human family to dwell in hovels, is a weak imitation of genuine benevolence; but that a decayed gentlewoman should refuse coarse or clumsy shoes is not strange, nor was the motive of her decision all vanity, or strictly feminine in its nature.

Who is responsible for this human vanity about shoes? Not to go further back into the origin of things, let me ask Mr. Collyer if he ever read Cinderella, and added, in any way, in its circulation? Did he ever think of the influence it has on the destinies of hundreds of millions? By it, children from the earliest dawn of reason, are taught to regard small shoes as the external manifestation of all the inward graces. By it, every baby-boy is taught that the

STANDARD OF FEMALE PERFECTION

is small feet, or, rather, the ability to put on a small shoe. Each lad is fired with ambition to emulate the Prince in choosing a lady-love with the smallest possible foot. Each girl learns that dainty shoes are the title to royal bridehood. To have large feet is to be envious, unjust, hateful, and an old maid; while a No. 1 slipper is the key which unlocks the treasures of the East, and places its wearer on the very pinnacle of human greatness.

Of course, the poor old gentlewoman who must needs have fine shoes was a pupil of the Cinderella school; and shall we blame her severely if the golden dreams of her childhood lingered amid the iron realities of age and want?

Have not all English-reading people been taught to do homage before that wonderful bride whose charms were sung by one of our oldest poets, because

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, peeped in and out?

How can Mr. Collyer or any other man who has acquiesced in this system of education for women, turn in scorn upon them for being what they are? It is so recently that they have taken any part in the creation of literature which molds their character, their influence in educational matters is so circumscribed to-day, that they cannot rightfully be held accountable for being what they are. The poor Chinese women, who have next to no feet at all, are thus crippled to gratify the tastes of Chinese men,—not of the common herd, but of the authors, philosophers, and poets among them; and, by similar agency, our Englsh and American women are crippled for life, that they may be conformed to the task of

THE IDIOT

who wrote the romance of the pumpkin-shell. Moreover, this shoe-question lies at the foundation of the destitution of the women who are needing aid in all our cities to-day.

A good leather shoe, such as would protect a foot in this climate, and large enough to clothe without cramping it, will last any woman of ordinary habits from one to three years; while the shoes they wear, in imitation of Cinderella, last one month on an average, so that the money wasted on shoes would clothe a woman comfortably and respectably; while the destitution caused by this waste is the spiritual death of thousands. I doubt if all the obscene literature published in this country does as much to fill brothels as that one fairy tale diligently read in all our nurseries, while its evil influence on the health of our women is simply incalculable.

Except the right to breathe, there is nothing that women so much need as the right to sufficient shoe leather to clothe their feet, and the

GOOD SENSE TO WEAR IT.

To all the faults men find with women individually, or collectively, I have this answer:

Sirs, for so long a time that the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary, the souls of women have been in the keeping of male priests, their bodies in that of male physicians; and shall the potter say unto the clay, Why art thou thus made?

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

"Don't Wake My Mother."

From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Among the passengers by the Westward-bound emigrant train, which arrived yesterday, was a Mrs. W. C. Crediford, an aged lady from Albert, Me. Poor, feeble, and alone, she left her home to cross the continent on an emigrant train to see her children, residing in this State. Two grown daughters awaited her at San Jose, and her son had gone up the road to meet her. He had worn out with the fatigues of the protracted journey in a comfortless emigrant car, and very weak. About six o'clock in the evening she reclined her head on her son's shoulder, and fell asleep there. Just after the train left San Leandro, a gentleman, who had got on the train at that place, noticing something peculiar in the attitude and appearance of the old lady, approached the son and inquired, "What is the matter with that lady?" "Hush!" replied the young man, "Don't wake my mother." "No fear," said the gentleman, "she will never wake again in this world." He was right. Quietly leaning on the breast of her son, the poor old lady had yielded to fatigue and peacefully fallen into a slumber from which she passed into that deeper sleep that knows neither waking nor dreariness. The emigrants composed her limbs to rest, and brought the body to this city for the bereaved children.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded the first days of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Thos. A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
REMOVAL OF J. M. HARTFORD'S
Wholesale Auction House.
Having leased the large warehouse, No. 109 Wood street, formerly occupied by Jos. Plummer, and have removed my large stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers, I will continue to hold regular Auction Sales of Boots and Shoes every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, to the trade, and DRY GOODS and Notions on WEDNESDAY of each week at the same hour. Liberal advances made on every kind of merchandise.
J. M. HARTFORD,
Wholesale Auctioneer, No. 109 Wood St.
Branch office, No. 22 South street, Boston, Mass.
de8:k20

Ho! Ye Brick Manufacturers!
Who are fifty years behind the age, you are cordially invited to examine the
Wingard's Calorific Kiln
For burning Brick and all kinds of Wares. It is now burning on Preble avenue, near the P. & C. R. R., Ninth ward, Allegheny. No coal or wood is used in burning this Kiln, the poorest coal slack only being used, producing more satisfactory results. No waste in arches, saving from one to three days' time in burning; attend with little or no labor, saving $300 in fuel and labor in burning one Kiln.
Having bought the exclusive right of Allegheny county, I will sell yard rights for the saving in fuel and labor of one year's burning, or on small royalty.
JOHN HUCKESTINE.
de8:k16

KINDER BLAIR
Manufacturing Confectioner,
AND
FANCY CAKE BAKER,
LADIES' DINING AND
Ice Cream Saloon,
AND DEALER IN
Pickles, Sauces, Canned Fruits, Raisins, Nuts, Oranges, Bananas, &c.
29 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
68 Federal Street, Allegheny.

INSURANCE.
Assets, - - $50,000,000.
ÆTNA, of Hartford,
ORIENT, "
STANDARD, of N. Y.
ÆTNA, "
PENN, "Phila.
FARMERS, "York.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE.
Policies Issued and Losses Paid by
S. S. CARRIER,
No. 59 Fourth Avenue.

PEARL ASH.—10 CASKS FOR SALE by J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Dress Goods.
For twenty years Dress Goods have not been sold as low as at our present prices. Space here will admit of the mention of but few of the many bargains we offer:
At 50c, All wool French Merinos in choice colors, full width.
At 12½c, Dress Goods, usual price 20c.
At 25c, Dress Goods, well worth 37½c.
At 50c, Garnet Silk Poplins, worth 87½c.
At 25c, Black Dress Goods, worth 37½c.
Special bargains in Black Alpacas.
Special bargains in Black Cashmeres.
Special bargains in Black Dress Silks.
Special bargains in Bright Plaids.
Special bargains in Serges, Satteens, &c.
Special bargains in Black Dress Goods.
Special bargains in Finest Dress Goods.
Ladies' Suits,
Jackets and Sacques,
Shawls, all Kinds.
This department is fully supplied with everything New and Desirable, and prices will be found satisfactory to all our customers.
Flannels & Blankets
At extraordinary low prices.
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES.
Special Bargains in
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
WATERPROOF CLOTHS
ALL COLORS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
107 AND 109
PENN AVENUE.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF
CHOICE GOODS
DURING THIS WEEK.
In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the
Lowest Possible Prices.
FRESH LOTS OF
Ladies' Cloaks
OPENED EVERY DAY.
Misses' and Children's Cloaks.
LADIES'
SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,
SEAL MUFFS,
SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,
Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.
Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.
We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's
Plain and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
Merino and Fleeced Cotton Hosiery, &c.
New Flowers, Feathers and Birds.
Retail Stores.
CARLISLE,
By His New System,
Retailing for Cash
Has been obliged to add seven Assistants to his large force of employes, in order that his customers may be promptly waited upon.
LOOK, LOOK.

Men's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*11c.*
Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs,	*4c.*
Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs,	*24c.*
Hair Curls,	*98c.*
Tam Bull Fringe,	*49c.*

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. P. Smith, George M. Reed,
Frank Rohne,
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PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekette, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Wellenbrock, P. Hallauer, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Drafts discounted.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 9, 1874.

The President's message produced very little impression, either in this city or in the stock market at New York. Its attitude on specie payments was discounted in advance, and its effect was further broken by the belief that it would exert no influence on Congress. The protectionist and internal improvement features of the message are more largely dwelt upon, and are received in this city with much satisfaction. The discussion of currency questions in Congress this winter—but more particularly the questions of commercial subsidies, and the proposals for aiding the completion of the Pacific Railroad and other schemes of national enterprise—will also be the means of causing much speculative activity in various directions before spring. It is apparent that we are on the eve of quite a surprising revolution in national policy as regards commerce, finance, and even possibly territorial boundaries as the recent upheaval in partisan politics.

There was more demand yesterday than for several days previously at the banks. There will be a large amount of business attendant upon the closing up of the mails, which will have its influence for a short time to come. Then whatever effects, good or bad, that are to follow, will be felt. Real estate continues very much depressed.

—The foreign commerce of New York for the week was:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,317,736; produce exports, $5,063,901, and specie exports, $2,400,887. The total merchandise imports, including dry goods, since January 1st, this year, are $365,146,528, against $307,455,112 last year, and $400,415,947 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $255,218,046, against $277,119,645 last year, and $246,650,061 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1, are $52,011,933, against $46,018,910 last year, and $67,266,394 in 1872.

—Some time ago a temporary injunction was granted against the Erie Railroad Company on the suit of James C. Angell, a stockholder of the company, and yesterday a new injunction was granted by Judge Donohue, in New York, in a suit of Stephen T. Arnott and others against the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad. The plaintiff in this case is a stockholder of the Buffalo and Erie Company. The former plaintiff, Angell, was a stockholder of the Erie Railway Company. The present plaintiff, S. T. Arnott, asked for an injunction to restrain the company from issuing or negotiating bonds on the stock referred to. In the suit of Angell, Judge Donohue granted an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

—Claims against the estate of Jay Cooke & Company, in bankruptcy, sold in the open market the past week at 28@30 per cent. of their face.

—The amount of silver deposited in the United States Assay Office on Friday last, was one-quarter of a ton.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Money		3 @
Gold		111¾
U. S. 6s, Sixes—1861—coupons	110½	110¾
5-20 1862	112¾	112¾
20—1864	114	114¼
" 1865	116¾	116¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons	119¾	119¾
10-40's	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	119½	120
New 5 per cents.	112¼	112
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102	102
Erie	27½	27
I. C.	96	95
C. C. & I.		93
St. Paul	39	38½
Michigan Southern	89½	89½
Do. Central	89¾	89¾
North Western Common	47¾	46¾
Do. Pref	62¾	61¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88½	88
Pacific Mail	40¾	40
Western Union Telegraph	82½	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32	31½
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾
Toledo & Wabash	20¾	20¾
Harlem	130	
Adams Express	113½	113½
American Express		65½
U. S. Express	65	65
W., Fargo & Co. Express	81	82½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26	26¾

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	52¾	
" scrip	105½	
Reading	54⅜	
United Cos. of N. J.	129¾	130
Oil Creek	8½	8¾
Lehigh Valley	62	62¼
Central Transportation	43	
Empire Do	34½	
P. C. & St. L.	77½	

NEW YORK, December 8, 1874.

Money closed at 2½@3, after loaning at 4; prime mercantile paper 5½@7; the next grade 7@9. Sterling was quiet and firm at 484½@485 for sixty days and 480¾@490 for sight. The exports of produce for the week were $4,103,914, a decrease from last week of $964,987. The customs receipts were $292,000. Gold opened at 111¼, declined to 110⅝, and closed at 110¾. The carrying rates were 1@2½; borrowing 3 per cent. The Treasury disbursements were $540,000. The clearings were $41,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were quiet. State bonds were dull. Stocks were irregular. At the opening the market fell off ⅝@⅞, but afterwards recovered. The decline was strong for a time, and cash was an exception, and advanced ½ per cent On the second call prices declined 1 to 1¾, with the greatest decline in Pacific Mail. In the last hour of business the market in the main was weak. The general list showed a decline of ¼ per cent. from the highest point of the day. The lowest prices were made at final dealings in Lake Shore, Northwest, Rock Island, St. Paul, Erie, Ohio and Wabash. The transactions aggregated 190,000 shares, of which 44,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 43,000 Northwest, 15,000 Erie, 22,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 17,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of '65, 113¾; do of '67, 113¾; do of '68, 113¾; 10-40's new, 113¾; do of '67, 113¾; do of '68, 113¾; new 5s, 112; 6s of '81, 113¾; currency 6s, 120¼.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 6s, 91½; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 77; Virginia new, 59; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 57; Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 114; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 83; American Express, 65¾; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 40; New York Central, 102; Erie, 27; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 126; Michigan Central, 90½; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, 98; Northwestern common, 46¾; do. preferred, 61¾; Rock Island, 101½; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 38¾; do. preferred, 87; Toledo & Wabash, 20¾; do. preferred, 45; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 8; do. preferred, 25½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 58; Burlington & Quincy, 105½; Lake Shore, 89¾; Central Pacific, 86; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, December 8—5 P. M.—The weather is wet. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day was £61,000. Consols, money, 93⅝@93¾; account, 92 5-8@92 7-8. '62, 106¾; do of '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 94; Erie, 27@28; do preferred, 39.

PARIS, December 8.—Rentes 62f 45c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874.

There was nothing particularly important in the leading produce or grain markets to-day worthy of special notice; general business continues dull, at least it is so reported by our merchants and manufacturers, and we do not look for any improvement until next month. There is no question, but what the hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to during the remainder of the year, hence the demand for goods of all kinds is restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate necessities, as there is an apparent determination on the part of business men generally, both large and small, to carry no more stock just now than they can possibly avoid. In regard to values, there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

APPLES—The market is generally reported dull, but prices remain unchanged; $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 60 to 65c ₱ gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c.

BEANS—May be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $2 @2.25 ₱ bu, but these figures cannot be obtained for round lots.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the fine grades, and the supply is light, prices accordingly are now quote prime to choice roll at 32@35, and medium to good at 25@30.

CHEESE—Quiet and steady; prime Ohio Factory, 16¾@17; New York do, 17@18.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Market continues quiet. Apples quotable quotable at 5@7c, and Peaches at 8@ 9c as to quality.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is light, and prices are still maintained—29 to 30. Pickled in good supply and dull at 20@22.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand, but no change to note in prices. Spring wheat flours, $5.50 to $5.75 for Wisconsin and $5.85 to $6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5.85 to $6 for red and $6.25 to $6.75 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50 to $5.75;

GRAIN—Trade in the grain grocery line continues dull, and the markets present but little that is new or important, excepting that Sugars are rather firmer. The market is easier, both from Baltimore and New York report Coffee quiet and unchanged, and the general tone of the market is steady. Syrups and Molasses continue in good request, and the general tone of the market is steady, with a fair demand for our last reports. Quotations for the current rates:

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	12@12¼	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	33@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEE.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Fancy Roasted	28
Rio Prime	23 @24	Roasted Java	30
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	40
Roasted 1 lb pkg	28		
RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½		
MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	55@60	New Orleans	70@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is firmer, with considerable inquiry and but little offering, but prices are not quotable higher; we continue to quote No 2 Spring at $1.20 to $1.21, and No 3 Spring and white at $1.20 to $1.25. The market is quite steady with a fair demand, but prices remain about unchanged. Corn is in good request, and quotations must be held down here from Chicago, to bring it at current rates, but Chicago has not been controlling the market for some time past, and we expect it will not be held down here from Chicago, to bring it at current rates, but Chicago has not been controlling the market for some time past, and we expect it will not be held down here from Chicago, to bring it at 75 to 78c, on track, according to quality. Shelled quotable at 78 to 80c. Rye is in demand and may be quoted at 75 to 80c. Oats in good request and steady at 50@52c. Barley, $1.25 to $1.40.]

HAY—Baled is quoted at $20 to $24, and the general tone of the market is easier, with a considerable increase of increased offerings, from which it is evident increased receipts may be expected soon. Loose, from country wagons, $20 to $23.

ONIONS—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged; $3 to $4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is steady, with sales of Peach Blows, on track, at 87 to 90c; other kinds quotable at 75 to 80c. Sweets unchanged at $4 to $5 ₱ bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10 to 12; do Turkeys, 14 to 15 cents; live Chickens, 40 to 50 cents ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Both Chicago and Cincinnati markets ruled easier yesterday, but prices here remain unchanged, and the demand is very fair demand. Following are the current rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in	
₱ lb	13¾	tierces	15
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11	Do., half barrels	15
Plain Bacon, S. C.	10½	Do., 10 lb pails	16
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do., 3 lb caddies	17¼
Dried Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz	75	Do., 5 lb do	17
Pickled Shoulders	10	Do., 5 lb pails	17¼
Short Rib Sides	12½	Do., 5 lb do	17¾
Clear sides	14½	Do., 6 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22.50	Lard—Refiners'	
Ham Sausage	10	mer use in tres	
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.08	Do., in ½ bbls	
RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for New White; Michigan, 2½@2¾.]		Do., in 10 lb tin	
		Do., in 5 lb do	
		Carbon Oil, per gal	10

TALLOW—Continues scarce and in demand, country, 7 to 7½; city, 8 to 8½.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874.

The Crude market continues firm, and prices are fully sustained. Parker dispatches say at 8@9 cts for 2 bbl free on cars for immediate shipment, a slight advance, as compared with yesterday. It was heat at $1.05 ₱ bbl delivered in bulk larger, whereas it was offered at $1.02½ to $1.03, which, as noted in our report, is from 15@16c cheaper than it can be delivered here by rail. Refined is firmer to-day, in sympathy no doubt with the raw article, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have advanced ¼ of a cent ₱ gallon. Philadelphia quoted at the New York at 11¼ and Baltimore at 10½; we understand that 8½ was bid for delivery at the Connellsville depot, to go to Baltimore, an advance of half a cent within a very few days. It appears to be a settled fact that Baltimore is to be our exporting point hereafter instead of Philadelphia, and the great bulk of the oil now going to the seaboard from here is being shipped by the Connellsville and Philadelphia.

There is no improvement to note in the Barrel market; and, furthermore, the prospects are not favorable for any change for the better for many days quoted nominally at $1.20@1.25 for countries, and $1.30@1.35 for city make.

Unrefined Crude has arrived by river within the past day or two, and there will be more within the next couple of days.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Model O W	1,344
Greer & Co	Bushnell O W	475
S R Duncan	Liona O W	83
Crawford & Co	Riverside O W	80
G M Stephen	Eureka O W	93
Total		2,291

New York Breadstuffs Market.—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—We have had a fairly active flour market since this day week, but have very few decided changes to make in our quotations. The demand has been largely confined to grades under $5.70, as during the previous week, but has proved more active, likely enough to cause shipments to Europe and the West Indies, though since Tuesday we have had quite a brisk demand for the British Provinces. This has given holders, especially of the low grades of which we hold a light stock; a decided advantage. In No 2 and superfine a marked advance has been established, with a quite a brisk trade. The low grades of State and Western Shipping Extras have steadily improved, with moderate offerings of really good "lines." This, with the more favorable advices from London, has enabled holders to establish a further advance, and we find our stock of this description is considerably cleaned up when contrasted with what it is relatively cheap. A good export demand may be looked for for the low grades of Winter Wheat Extras, and Minnesota Extras are used at $5.90@5.70, and in the latter some advance has been established, and we find there are daily growing in favor with London and Liverpool millers, Early in the week the trade purchased the medium and better grades quite freely, brands valued at $6.75@6.90, and at somewhat irregular previous quotations, but later the demand abated, and we find holders generally willing to accept less than extreme figures. Extras, these were to be had on easier terms. Fancy brands of Minnesota have sold rather more freely, and have materially advanced since, under holders in view of the low prices current on the seaboard, the high cost of prices for Choice Wheat in Minnesota, the advance in land and freights, and the stoppage of sundry mills there in the Middle States, have declined to sell favorite brands at our quotations, preferring to hold them. In New Orleans Flours we have had rather more activity; in some cases holders have been able to obtain some advance. The reports of the week are 30,971 bbls, against 46,691 bbls the corresponding week last year.

Rye Flour is dull and unchanged. Corn meal is quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is fair demand at lower rates; No 1 spring Chicago 91c; No 2 spring 89c; cash or seller December 89¾@90c; No 3 83¾c; rejected 79½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No 2 mixed 75¾c, cash or seller December; new 67c cash; 68c seller January; rejected 62½c. Oats in moderate demand and in moderate demand; No 2 34½c seller spot or January. Rye dull but unchanged; No 2 95¼@96c. Barley quiet and weak; No 2 $1.43 cash; $1.26 seller January; No. 3 $1.08@1.14.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand; sales at 97c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs scarce, and good lots wanted; sales at $7.75@8.25. Pork in fair demand at lower rates, closing steady at $19.25 spot; $20.00 seller February; $20.40 seller March. Lard in fair demand at lower rates, closing weak; 12¾c spot; shoulders 6¾@7c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9¾@9¾c; all loose and partly cured; spot. Green hams 9¾@10c.

On call Board in the afternoon breadstuffs closed steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $19.40 seller February; $19.80@19.5 seller March. Lard: 12¾c cash; $10.90 seller February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Flour dull and unchanged; receipts, 16,000 barrels. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat quiet and firm, unchanged, except Milwaukee, which is inactive and irregular; receipts 97,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee, $1.14@1.15. Rye quiet at 90@92c. Barley dull and nominal at $21. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles lower; city long clear 7½c; western do 7¾c; short clear 7½c. Lard firm; prime steam 13¾@13¾c. Butter; western 29c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 8.—Cotton dull and prices a shade lower; middling 13½c. Flour quiet and market firm. Wheat scarce and firm; red 91@92c; No 2 Chicago 87@88c. Corn dull and lower; 72@73c. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 38@39c. Rye: demand fair and market firm at 94@95c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; spring $1.30@1.38, Oils unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 7½@7¾c. Lard 11¾@11¾c. Whisky 97c.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 8.—Petroleum: refined 9¾d, closed 9¼d. Turpentine 24s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—Wheat and flour depressed; including upland 7@8d; Orleans 7½d; sales 10,000 sales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export, and 1,000 to Americans. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts the past three days: Wheat 16,000 qrs, including 14,000 qrs American; corn: mixed western 33s 3d@33s 6d. Tallow 46s 3d.

ANTWERP, December 8.—Refined petroleum 29¾f.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 8.—Flour steady and quiet; demand light; holders firm. Wheat dull and heavy; amber western $1.20@1.30; No 1 red western $1.25@1.34; No 2 $1.21@1.23; No 3 $1.18; rejected $1.15. Corn dull, weak and lower; inferior to prime sec. Oats firm; mixed western 65@66c; white do 68@70c. Rye dull at 95@97½c. Hay quiet, unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork nominally unchanged. Bacon and hams unchanged. Lard nominally unchanged. Western kettle 13½c. Butter and firm; choice wanted; sales at 37c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs scarce, and good lots wanted; sales at $7.75@8.25. Pork in fair demand at lower rates, closing steady at $19.25 spot; $20.00 seller February; $20.40 seller March. Lard in fair demand at lower rates, closing weak; 12¾c spot; shoulders 6¾@7c; short rib middles 9¼c; short clear 9¾@9¾c; all loose and partly cured; spot. Green hams 9¾@10c.

On call Board in the afternoon breadstuffs closed steady and unchanged. Pork sold at $19.40 seller February; $19.80@19.5 seller March. Lard: 12¾c cash; $10.90 seller February.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 8.—Flour dull and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 2 white Michigan $1.11½; extra do $1.10; amber Michigan $1.08¼; No 2 red $1.08; rejected $1.02. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed for seller December, 70¾c seller January; 71¾c seller May; low mixed 69c; no grade 68c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 Michigan 35½c; white 37c. Clover seed quiet and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Flour quiet and firm; Indiana and Ohio extra family $5.75@6.50; high grades $7.00@7.50. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1.22; white $1.30@1.35. Rye dull at 90c. Corn yellow scarce; new do 80@81c; white 82c. Oats firm; white 67c. Whisky steady; crude, 1 cent refined 2 cents in bbls; 3 in bulk. Clover seed $6.50@7.00 for western.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 8.—Cotton dull and prices declined; good ordinary 12½c; low middling 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect; $4.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; red and white $1.15. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 80c. Oats dull and nominal. Bacon: demand fair and market firm. Lard 14½@15c. Whisky 95c. Provisions: Pork, bulk sides, clear rib, 10½c. Whisky $1.01.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 8.—Flour: demand fair and market firm; low grades scarce; medium $6. Bran easier. Corn 83@85c. Pork dull; nominal at 22c in store. Lard quiet and weak at 14½@15c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; 8½ asked. Bagging firm; 10½@11c. Cotton irregular and unsettled; middling 13¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats: demand light and market firm at 45@47c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; spring $1.30@1.38. Oils unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 7½@7¾c. Lard 11¾@11¾c. Whisky 97c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—Business at the Brokers' Board to-day was thereof and sold at 13 spot, seller December and January 12½c; seller Park sold at 820 for February, and at the close 820 was bid for March. Pooled sales offered at 13c cash; green do 10½c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged; $5.25@6.00. Wheat $1.03@1.06. Corn: car at 55@56c; on track 54@55c; sales 7,000 bu in elevator. Oats 34@36c. Rye 90@95c. Barley 85@$1.25.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra $1.15@1.16; No 1 $1.11@1.12. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 75c. Oats: demand good at full prices; 55@56c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Corn firmer; mixed 90c; yellow 95c. Bran and shorts dull at $1.20. Pork $21.25. Dry salt meats dull and low; shoulders 7½@7¾c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 8.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 8.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.22. Corn steady; new high mixed 92c. Barley in demand. Canals $1.45.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 8.—Cattle: receipts 1,037 head; total for the week 6,137; market opened slow but strong at last week's prices for good grades, which were scarce; common stock off and half the week's offerings; common stock off and we buyers holding off for a decline. There are quite a number of premium Christmas cattle here yards. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 6,000; market opened active and unsteady; buyers holding off for a decline. Hogs: receipts 2,600; total for the week 5,200; market opened steady and unchanged; Yorkers $5.75@5.85; heavy hogs $7.25@7.40; about 15,000 are unsold; receipts 9,400.

WATERTOWN, Mass., December 8.—Beef cattle: receipts 855 head; choice market beef $10.50; extra $9.75@10.25; first quality $9.25@9.50; second quality $8.50@9.00; third quality $8@8.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,128 head; sheep, in lots, $5@5.75 each; extra $6@6.50; spring lambs $3@7.50 per lb.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Cotton quiet at 14⅝@14⅞; futures closed steady; sales of 28,800 bales; December 14.16c; January 14.46c; February 14 21-32@14⅝c; March 15 11-32c; April 15 21-32@15 15-16c; May 15 15-16@15 31-32c; June 16@16 1-32c; July 16 17-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Cotton: demand good; sales of 7,200 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13½@13¾c; low middling to strict low middling 13 5-8@13¾c; middling to strict middling 14@14¼c; good middling to middling fair 14¾@15c; receipts 8,451 bales; exports to continent 5,400 bales; coastwise 1,107 bales; stock 192,815 bales; forwarded last evening 4,000 bales; on shipboard not cleared 3,000 bales.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—Wool dull and steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 45@46c; extra 44@45c; medium fine and fine delaine 43@44c; Michigan, Indiana and Illinois X and above 40@42c; medium 38@40c; coarse 36@37c; combing washed 46@46c; do unwashed 42@44c; fine unwashed delaine 42@43c; medium washed 40@42c; tub washed 35@36c; extra and merino pulled 44@47½c; No 1 and superfine pulled 45@47½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 8.—There was a fair package movement in brown and bleached cottons, cotton flannels, ginghams, shirtings, ticks and denims. Standard chintz and dark fancy prints are in good demand. Heavy fancy cassimeres are in moderate request for the clothing trade. Colored and white bleached shirtings are reduced to 9c. Fancy hosiery is fairly active, but shirts and drawers are dull. Foreign goods are quiet.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Stoneplexer H & Co	2	Cambria I Co	6
Rees G & W	2	Lucy Furnace	5
Total	4		11

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & H	10	Nimick & Co	14
J Moorhead	4		
Total			28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nichols & L 9

SCRAP IRON, &c.
W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
Wrought Turnings, Cast Shavings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.
Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
W. J. Hammond,
Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 3 P. M.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water—Ft.	In.	Change Dur'n. State	In.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	11		—3	S.	Clear.	
Cincinnati, O	11	11	11	SE.	Fair.	
Davenport, Iowa	1	8	—1	SW	Fair.	
Keokuk, Iowa	2		—3	SW	Clear.	
*Leavenworth	1	7	—1	NW	Clear.	
Louisville	6	8	11	SE.	Clear.	
Memphis, Tenn	4	1	—2	SE.	Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn	7		—7	SE.	Clear.	
Omaha, Neb	2		—2	NW	Clear.	
Pittsburgh, Pa	2	2	—6	SW	Fair.	
Shreveport, La	8	9	—2	S.	Fair.	
St. Louis, Mo	4	7	—8	S.	Fair.	
Vicksburg, Miss	6	6	—15	SW	Clear.	
Dubuque	2	6		S.	Cloudy.	

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The stage of water last evening was seven feet and falling; weather has turned quite cold, and but for this there would doubtless have been a rise, under the influence of the rain of Sunday and Monday. Business continues dull at the landing; freights for all points scarce.

The Carrie Brooks departed for Zanesville with a fair trip.

The Nellie Walton departed for Cincinnati with a tow consisting of six barges of coal.

Following towboats arrived: Reindeer, Abe McDonald, Maggie Smith, Tom Boes, Enterprise, Nellie Speer, Lake Erie, Bengal Tiger, Ella Layman and Hawk.

The fine packet steamer Exchange, Capt. Sam. Shuman, will take her departure for Cincinnati this afternoon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

Gen. W. J. Kountz, who has been absent for several weeks, looking after his western and southern steamboat interests, is at home again, having just returned from St. Louis.

The towboat Abe McDonald has been sold to some Cumberland River parties, and, we understand, will be engaged by her new owners in towing coal on that stream. Price understood to be $12,000. She was to have departed for her new field of operations last evening.

Capt. James S. Wise, and others are building a boat at Cincinnati, which they intend naming "General Hayes," after the veteran river editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

The Iron Mountain with her tow of seven barges of pig iron, left for New Orleans on Monday.

—The Winona *Republican* says in a review of the river business: "One of the prominent events of the transportation business was the break of Capt. Jo. Reynolds with the Chicago and Northwestern Company, and his alliance with the Green Bay and Minnesota Railroad Company, by which arrangement the boats of the Diamond Jo. Line brought freight to the Diamond Jo. boats for delivery at Winona instead of to the Winona on the river. A decided sensation was created in Minnesota Central some time in May by a shrewd coup d'etat, through which that western steamboatman, Commodore W. F. Davidson, gained control of the Minnesota Central, the stock of the above named line. It is the prevailing opinion around the country that the annual meeting in January rolls around the Commodore will be elected the new officers. There is indicated an active fueling of the boating business of the Northwest."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—Capt. Albert Sieb's connection with the river ceased in 1839, as striker and clerk on Captain John Crockett, and afterwards boated with Captain John Fulton, and Captain Jim Madison, on the Republic, and the Empire State, commanding the Buffalo, Ben. West, Pennsylvania, Mars, Universe, Fannie Quinlan, Dr. W. Sloder and John Gilpin. In 1849 the Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati Line, and New Orleans trades. He has been extremely fortunate, having a fortune, and a large interest in general average, or cost an insurance company a dollar, and yet he is not happy.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says:—The Paragon is on the dock, and will soon be on the ways again and enroute to New Orleans. The lumpon the Paragon's guards, and the other there was taken off her hull, as was ascertained by the time she got off. When her cargo was all out, she blacked out and went through partially. When she was taken in the docks, however, she was still about two feet out of a straight line in the middle, and came on to port considerably. Repairs are being entered, and there will be a settlement by a compromise.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says:—The Rattle passed up for Pittsburgh Saturday night. She has 10 barges loaded with empty oil barrels, averaging 2,000 barrels to the barge. She is the largest number of barrels that ever went up the river in one tow. Capt. Wes. Davis shipped here as one of her pilots. The Rattle is owned by Capt. Davis, taking the cars here for Pittsburgh along with Capt. Jim McAleer. He goes up to come out on a tow of coal.

—A Cincinnati dispatch under date of 7th says:—The Wheeling Intelligencer of this morning says: Forty of her outriggers, tore out the side of the coal barge, damaging the guards and knocking some things. Western Belle, Scioto and barges were uninjured.

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* of Saturday says:—At the Marshal's sale yesterday morning of the steamboat barges, barge No. 1 was bought by Lewis Hollday, and barges Nos. 2 and 3 by Nos. 2 by I. R. Whitaker, of Pittsburgh, for $2,100.

—Wm. Hain, the diver, has taken out the machinery of the Paragon, and will ship it to Louisville. The boat's safe was what he was after, but he didn't get it.

—Wm. Eagle, well known as a river man for many years, is now criminal Sheriff at New Orleans, an office worth about $50,000 per annum.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime Ripley & Co; 1 car lumber South Side Planing Mill Co; 1 car iron Park Bro & Co; 1 do Wood & Hamilton; 1 do Lewis, Scott & Co; 1 do W F Eichenlaub; 223 bags e corn P Duff & Son; 74 do McPane & A; 152 bags e corn J Rose; 4 do Hess Jones & L; 1 car hay Bausman & Co; 1

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night

OPERA HOUSE—Fifth avenue. Clara Morris in "Alixe."

LIBRARY HALL—Penn avenue. Aimee French Opera Bouffe Troupe in "La Princess de Trebizonde."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Liberty street. Grand concert by Gillmore's band, assisted by Miss Violetta Colville.

Capias Issued.

Suit was begun in the District Court yesterday, by Robert Middleton against C. Hanson Love, for the amount of $855, which the plaintiff alleges is due him from the defendant. It is set forth that when Mr. Love was in the Real Estate business, that the plaintiff gave him $7,000 to negotiate a contract with one Beardall; that subsequently the contract was rescinded, and now an action is brought for the amount as stated. A capias was issued returnable the first Tuesday in January.

This is only one side of the case, and the facts, when brought out may give a different showing.

Jubilee at Sharpsburg.

A correspondent from Sharpsburg says: I thought I would let your readers know that notwithstanding "hard times" the people up this way are living and enjoying themselves. On Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, December 3 and 4, the M. E. Sabbath School of this place gave a Chorus Concert, which was a most enjoyable affair. It was under the direction of Prof. H. G. Williams, Superintendent of the Sunday School and chorister of the church. There were about two hundred upon the platform, number the order was ing that Mr. Will- rol of the children. excellent and elicit- udience. Mr. Wil- and has the facility ige to others in a Making music a School, he has a school of some three hundred and sixty. The singing was accompanied by instrumental music, Miss Laura Freeman presiding at the organ in a most satisfactory manner.

After the audience was seated, those scholars who took part in the concert were marched from the lecture room single file up to the platform, the organist playing a march. The opening anthem, "Exalt Him all ye People," was well rendered, there being most perfect harmony throughout. It was followed by prayer from the pastor, Rev. J. J. McIlyar, after which the school gave the audience a "greeting song." The selections were all choice pieces of sacred music well suited to the place and the performers, songs that were calculated to please the hearts of the hearers. All of the school was represented, from the adult classes down to the "Bee Hive." This class, which is composed of the "little folks"—and their number is over one hundred, performed their part well, under the direction of their faithful and efficient teacher, Miss Julia Hickey. They sang several pieces and delighted the audience with their clear, sweet melodies.

Union Centenary M. E. church may well be proud of their Sunday School and of their Superintendent. You would only need to visit the school to be convinced of its pleasant and flourishing condition.

C. M. L. M.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Work of the Allegheny Park Commission Ended.

The Park Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, and had before them the resolution referred to them by Common Council, authorizing the abolishing of the Park Commission. Several members of the Commission were present, and the matter was fully discussed. It was finally decided to recommend to Councils that the resolution be passed and the Commission abolished.

ALLEGHENY ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Making Changes to Accommodate the Voters.

The Committee on Ordinances of Allegheny Councils met last evening. They had before them the ordinance fixing the places for holding the elections. The place for holding them in the Second district of the Tenth ward was fixed at School House No. 2. The places of holding the election in the Seventh ward was fixed at Walz's brewery and at Troy Hill School House. They decided to recommend that the citizens of that ward hold another meeting and re-district the ward, as the present districts are not suitable for a number of the people residing in the lower part of the ward who have to go up on Troy Hill to vote.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Club of Allegheny—Nomination for Officers—The Congressional Vacancy in the Twenty-third District.

Last evening a regular monthly meeting of the Young Mens' Republican Club of Allegheny was held. There was fair attendance of members, the incentive to the outpouring being the prospective nomination of officers for the ensuing year.

The meeting was duly organized for business shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. J. D. Walker being called to the chair, and Mr. Walter Kelly named as Secretary.

Owing to the absence of the Secretary, the Club by necessity, was compelled to forego the pleasure of listening to the reading of the minutes.

Reports from Committees being called for, Mr. John Megraw, chairman of the Special Committee on Subscriptions, reported the comfortable ingathering of $1,400 toward putting the Club on a sound financial basis. He also stated that other parties who were favorable to the organization and would lend material aid, had not as yet been interviewed.

The report was received with satisfaction.

Col. Bayne, chairman of the Committee on Charter, reported progress.

The chair next called for nominations of officers to be chosen for the ensuing year.

Mr. Russell Miller offered two amendments to the Constitution: one to reduce the number of Vice Presidents to two, instead of having one from each ward; the other to reduce the Finance Committee to three members. The amendments were laid over until next meeting.

Nominations were then declared in order, when the following nominations were made:

President—H. S. Fleming, H. W. Woolsey.

Vice Presidents—First ward, T. M. Bayne. Second ward, John H. Hare; Third ward, A. W. Ewin; Fourth ward, John Megraw, Fifth ward, William Heagy, Joseph Walton; Sixth ward, D. L. Crawford, W. W. Tyson; Seventh ward, Jas. Scott; Eighth ward, James Nesmith; Ninth ward, W. R. Canham; Tenth ward, J. O. S. Golden, Geo. W. Sunman; Eleventh ward, Charles H. Hartman, W. G. Stubbs.

Recording Secretary—C. U. Spiane, W. H. Graham, D. L. Crawford, T. M. Bayne, Theodore Myler.

Corresponding Secretary—W. J. Kelly.

Treasurer—John Megraw.

Executive Committee—(Three to elect) H. S. Fleming, John Megraw, John A. Myler, J. D. Walker, Hugh Renwick, Henry Warner, Wm. Wettach, M. Oppenheimer, A. D. Gerwig, Samuel Hastings, S. C. Grier, Wm. Heagy.

The Chair was then instructed to appoint a committee to conduct the election, and selected Theodore Myler, W. D. Bois, John Brown.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of postponing the nominations for Vice Presidents, inasmuch as the general sentiment seemed to be in favor of a fewer number. It was finally decided, however, to nominate, and if the Constitution was amended at the next meeting, the number could be reduced.

Mr. Warner offered an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the President to appoint all standing committees instead of having them elected, as is the case now. Laid over under the rules.

The Club then adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday of January.

The Twenty-third Congressional District—Conferees Appointed for the Ensuing Contest.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Club as noted above, the members of the Allegheny County Executive Committee, representing the old Twenty-third Congressional District, held a meeting. Mr. Henry Warner was called to the Chair, and Mr. James S. Walker elected Secretary.

Mayor Fleming then called attention to the fact of the vacancy in the Twenty third Congressional District, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin, and stated that it was desirable that Allegheny county should take some action in the matter. The old conferees from the counties of Butler and Armstrong had been re-appointed, and the question before the meeting was whether Allegheny county should send three representatives to the conferee's meeting to make the nomination. The old conferees had been Messrs. Heath, John W. Chalfant and himself. The question was then put as to whether they should be re-appointed or new ones selected.

Mr. Wettach desired to know if they had any authority in the matter.

The Chair stated that the conferees appointed at this meeting would be the only conferees from Allegheny county, who would be recognized at the joint meeting of conferees to make the nomination.

The meeting then reappointed Messrs. Fleming, Heath and Chalfant with Messrs. S. H. Geyer and Wm. Wettach as alternates.

The question as to instructions for the Conferees next came up.

Mr. Walker moved that they be instructed for Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

Mayor Fleming thought this would be very distasteful to Col. Bayne, who he knew did not wish to be thus drawn into the canvass. He believed that all parties were agreed upon the one point, that all that was needed was the nomination of a good sound Republican, who could secure the greatest harmony, and he knew it would be far more in accord with Col. Bayne's feelings to have this done than to be brought into the canvass himself, unless his nomination would be acceptable all around. He, the speaker, thought the conferees might be trusted to do what seemed best under all the circumstances, and they ought not to be tied down.

The motion was then voted down, and the conferees were left free to act as they deemed best, after which the meeting adjourned.

It seemed to be the feeling that the conferees would give Colonel Bayne a complimentary vote, and after that throw their influence in favor of Col. Thompson, of Beaver.

Notice—that S. S. Marvin & Co. have added to their list of Superior Biscuit, Cracker and Cakes a new biscuit called "Combination," in which will be found a great variety of Biscuit, Crackers, &c. sw

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session—The City Superintendent's Report—Condition of the High School—Finances of the Board—Plan for Examination of Applicants for Admission to the High School—Can Directors Furnish School Supplies?

The Central Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at its rooms on Fourth avenue, Mr. J. H. Nobbs in the Chair. The following members were present at the roll call: Messrs. Arthurs, Anglebaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Estep, Evans, Fleming, French, Kehew, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, McKown, Finnerty, Rankin, Shaw, Strain, Turney, Wilkinson, Wilson, and President Nobbs.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Kehew reported the expenditures since the last meeting to be $26,363.75.

On motion of Mr. Strain, Mr. W. J. Finnerty was invited to a seat in the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gustave Praetsch, member from the Sixteenth ward.

The Secretary read an opinion submitted by Mr. Josiah Cohen, Solicitor of the Board, saying that he finds no law preventing a member of the Board becoming a surety of the depository. Regarding the furnishment of supplies he also states that he can find no law which forbids a member answering an advertisement for proposals and furnishing the articles in case he is the lowest bidder. According to the decision of the State Superintendent though no Director can furnish supplies to the exclusion of others. The opinion was received and filed.

City Superintendent Luckey presented his report for November as follows:

To the Central Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN—The following statement showing the number of teachers employed and the number of pupils enrolled and in average attendance during the month of November is respectfully submitted.

Number of teachers employed,—males 56, females 341, total 397.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

	Enrolled.		*Average.*	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Primary Dept...	5,287	4,893	4,415	4,028
Medium..	1,777	1,919	1,523	1,630
Grammar	1,119	1,386	1,005	1,220
High.....	232	204	217	187
Total...	8,415	8,402	7,160	7,065

This is an increase of 892 on the enrollment and 940 on the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year.

Evening schools—Male teachers employed 28; females 38; male pupils enrolled 1,881; females, 416. Average attendance—Males, 1,598; females, 285.

Evening MechanicalSchools—Male teachers employed, 4; females, 1; male pupils enrolled, 179; females, 8; average attendance of males, 118; females 4.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Highest per cent. of Colmbdance in any one month.....	100
No. of pupils not absent.....	6,076
No. of director's visits.....	442
No. of visits by parents and others....	1,172
No. of rooms visited by Superintendent	48
No. of corporal punishments.....	362

A free drawing school has been opened in the Ralston school building for the benefit of teachers who desire to improve themselves in this branch of study. The session every Saturday forenoon from 9 to 12 o'clock, and is taught by Prof. Steerwitz, of the evening Mechanical School.

GEO. J. LUCKEY,
City Superintendent.

The report was received and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, presented his report showing the enrollment and attendance for November, to be as follows:

Departments.	Enrolled. Average.		Per cent.	
	Fe-	*Fe-*	*Fe-*	*Fe-*
	Males males Males males Males males tal			
Academic..	131	102	123	92	94	90	92
Normal...	102		95		94		
Commercial...	101		94		94		
Grand Total...	232	204	217	187	94	91	92

A number of donations were also acknowledged. The report was received and filed.

FINANCIAL.

From the Finance Committee Mr. Rankin reported as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 10, 1874..	$130,785 56
Receipts City Treasurer, taxes...	6,704 92
Claim against A. J. Cochran....	737 18
State appropriation.....	23,376 39
	$170,624 05
Warrants drawn since Nov. 10...	$ 23,882 81
Balance.....	$146,741 24
Interest due to Dec. 1, 1874.....	$ 2,910 40

The committee reported that a settlement has been effected with the late Depository and they find a balance due of $2,545 which the Secretary has been instructed to draw. They have also received from the bondsmen of A. J. Cochran, the late City Treasurer, an account of taxes for the year 1869—'70 and '71 amounting to $5,182.18. It appears in the settlement that some of the subdistricts have been overpaid while others had not received the full amount due them. The committee submitted a list of these accounts and recommended that the Secretary be instructed to adjust the matter. Adopted.

The committee reported that certain boards and to send notice to those boards overpaid with notice also to the Depository with directions to retain the several amounts. The committee also asked for authority to buy a safe in which to keep the records. The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

Mr. Barker, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, submitted a report recommending the additional teachers be allowed as follows: Springfield district, one primary; Washington, one grammar and one primary; Hancock, one primary, and Birmingham, one primary. The report and recommendations were adopted.

The Printing and Mute School Committees reported in favor of the payment of a number of small bills for which warrants were ordered.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Geo. J. Luckey, B. C. Jillson and J. H. Nobbs, who were appointed some time ago to consider the matter of preliminary examinations for admission to the Central High School, and to recommend some uniform plan of action, presented the following general plan:

1st.—That the examination in philosophy, penmanship, and the theory of drawing be held on the afternoon of March 26th, and that the examination in all other preliminary studies be by the Superintendent at such times as he may select.

2nd—That the examination on the subjects of orthography, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and algebra be held as usual on the last days of June, and that no pupil be admitted to this examination unless he or she presents a certificate setting forth that the holder has made an average of sixty-five per cent. on the preliminary studies, and that in all cases where a demand is made for a special examination the applicant must furnish a certificate from the Superintendent stating forth that the applicant has passed a satisfactory examination in the preliminary studies.

3d.—That the examination in drawing shall be of the work done in No. 3 book, which book the applicant shall take with him to the annual examination. That these provisions shall only apply to applicants for admission to the Academic and Normal Departments.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

DIRECTORS FURNISHING SUPPLIES.

Mr Arthurs offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the law forbids any member of this Board from furnishing any supplies to said Board, or to accept any contracts to be let by said Board.

A long discussion was evoked by the resolution but it was finally adopted dy the following vote:

Ayes.—Messrs Ahl, Anglebaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Estep, Evans, Fleming, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Mitchell, Finnerty, Shaw, Strain, Turnch Wilson, Nobbs, President.

Nays.—Messrs French, Kehew, Rankin, and Wilkinson.

Mr. Lewis moved that no warrants be issued to teachers in schools where vacations are allowed other than those authorized by the Central Board. After some debate the matter was laid aside.

Adjourned.

LATEST FROM BOSTON.

New Instructions Received by Mr. Rossiter—A Rare Chance for Extraordinary Bargains.

The following dispatch received yesterday at the Pittsburgh head-quarters for the best of goods, at the lowest prices, fully explains itself:

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 7, 1874.

E. A. Rossiter, Agent of Boston Clothing House, 95 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

On January 1st there is to be a change in our firm. Mark down all overcoats and heavy suits 20 to 40 per cent., as all such goods must be closed out before that time.

JORDAN, CLARK & Co.

We would take occasion in giving publicity to this item of news to recommend our readers to call at the Boston One Price Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, at once and get advantage of this extraordinary opportunity for laying in a supply of winter house at marvellously low prices. This is no recommend is nothing but goods that can astonished sled, and the purchaser will be when the price quality of every article, of good clothing considered. A fine suit one garment would be had here, for what where. This is a fact in most places elsewhere every one can learn by side reduction as If you want a first-class visit to the store, and will wear, and always that will fit, drop in at the Boston One look stylish, where you will be accomodadge Store, price that will astonish you. and at a

NEW DRESS GOODS

Opening Every Day at Irwin's.

Black Cashmere, 50 cts. to $1.25.
Black Alpacas, 25 cts. to 62½ cts.
Handsome Dress Goods, 12½ cts.
Choice Dress Goods, 15 cts. to 25 cts.
Navy Blue Cashmeres.
Navy Blue Satines.
Tycoon Reppe, fifty styles.
One case Heavy Black, pure Mohair Poplins at 37½ cts., worth 62½ cts.
All-wool Country Blankets, $3.25 per pair.
Shirting Flannels, very cheap.
Underwear for ladies.
Underwear for gentlemen.
Bead Gimps, Fringes and Ornaments in large variety.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal st., Allegheny,
and 26 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Carpenters

Will find all the tools they need, and all of a quality that will stand the test of use, at the hardware house of Messrs. S. Drum & Son, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE SCHOOLS OF ALLEGHENY.

Last Night's Deliberations of the Controllers—Election and Resignation of Teachers—School Studies—Projected Historical Work—Demand for an Additional Colored School—City Superintendent's Report—Other Important Matters.

An adjourned session of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City was held last night in the Common Council Chamber. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Kipps, Craig, Chambers, Cumming, Dunlap, Donaldson, Davidson, Eaton, Grubbs, Patton, Golden, Hanny, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hay, Hubbard, Lorenz, Miller, R. C., Miller, P. H., Moore, McCance, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Torrence, Trimble, Walton, Welsh, and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

TEACHERS ELECTED.

Judge Park reported the election of Miss Anna L. McLean as a primary teacher in the Fifth ward. Mr. Golden, from the Tenth ward, reported the election of Miss Carrie Sapp and Miss Lillie Danver. Miss McLean was confirmed, but Dr. Riggs moved that the matter of the election of the other two ladies be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, as he had learned that they had not been elected in accordance with the rules of the Board, which require that for every additional teacher there shall be a certain increase in the attendance of pupils, but to meet exigencies which demanded two more teachers. The motion was carried and the teachers ordered to be paid up to the first of December.

Mr. Hanny, from the Seventh ward, reported the resignation of Miss Alston and the election of Miss Newell, and Mr. Davidson, of the Sixth ward, reported the resignation of Miss Kate B. Holmes. The action of the local boards in these cases was confirmed.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Mr. McCance, from the Committee on Grades and Text Books, submitted a report prescribing the studies to be taught in the different divisions of the city schools, accompanied by resolutions providing that mensuration, geometry, chemistry, geology, book-keeping, and higher natural philosophy shall be taught in the respective divisions of the High School, but only to such pupils as shall elect to study them; also instructing Principals and teachers to promote pupils at any time, from lower to higher grades, when far enough advanced in their studies to admit of such promotion. The report and its recommendations were adopted.

Mr. R. C. Miller, from the Library Committee, reported that during the three months ending December 1st, 9,593 books were given out by the Librarian.

A SCHOOL HISTORY.

Judge Park, in behalf of the Printing Committee, submitted a number of bills, which were approved, and also a resolution requesting the approval and appointment of the City Superintendent's to have a brief history of the schools of the several wards prepared for publication in the annual report. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Printing Committee was ordered to advertise for proposals for printing two thousand copies of the annual report.

On motion of Mr. Smith the City Superintendent was instructed to lay the proposed history of the ward schools before the local boards in order that they may determine as to its correctness.

It was decided on motion of Mr. Miller that the holiday school vacation should commence on Friday, 18th inst., and resume on Monday, January 4th.

INSTITUTE.

Mr. King sumitted an amended report of the Committee on School Inspection, which was ordered to be printed in the annual report, and a recommendation for the appointment of a committee of three to act in conjunction with the City Superintendent in establishing institutes which all the teachers of the city shall be required to attend, was adopted.

Mr. Hay from a special committee appointed some time ago to consider the applicability of certain provisions of the Wallace bill to the school system of Allegheny City, reported that the law would not apply until the Mayor and Councils accept the said act. Received and filed.

NEW COLORED SCHOOL ASKED FOR.

Mr. Eaton presented a petition from a number of school directors in the western part of the city, calling the attention of the Board to the necessity of making some arrangements for the education of the colored children of the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Eleventh wards, and requesting the Board to procure a suitable building and establish primary and Intermediate departments for the benefit of the colored children in the above named wards. The petition was signed by nine directors. Referred to the Committee on Colored Schools.

Dr. Hamilton offered two resolutions providing that one-third of the whole number of Controllers shall constitute a quorum, and that where less than a majority of the whole number is present, no action shall be carried by less than an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present. They were referred to the Committee on Rules of certain boards and to send notice to those

Mr. Smith offered the following:

Resolved, That this Board petition the Legislature to enact an amendment to the school laws, making the time of organization of all school boards to be at the first regular meeting of such boards after the February election, 1875. Adopted.

A resolution offered by Mr. Riggs providing that the time taught as a substitute in any of our public schools shall not in any case be counted as so much time taught by any teacher elected by the Board, was adopted.

NON-ATTENDING MEMBERS.

A funny resolution presented by Dr. Hamilton, providing for the vacation by the Board of the seat of any member who shall absent himself without good cause before the two successive meetings of the Board, was referred to the proper committee.

Prof. Davis, City Superintendent, reported the following concerning the schools for the month of November:

Total enrollment.....	8,623
Average attendance.....	7,315
Per cent. of attendance.....	85
Highest per cent. of attendance attained by any teacher.....	100
No. of directors' visits.....	189
No. of parents' visits.....	197

Adjourned.

THE LAST COAL RUN.

A Few Figures—Some Idea of the Magnitude of the Trade.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Our good friend, the St. Louis *Democrat*, has undertaken to illustrate the magnitude of the coal trade of Pittsburgh, and, notwithstanding the gross ignorance with which he entered upon the subject, his figures have greatly decieved him. Observe here how egregiously they have perverted his calculations and mistated his meaning:

"A SMALL COAL RUN.—Let us make a calculation of that little run of coal the other day out of Pittsburgh—7,302,000 bushels—for cities below. It wasn't a very good day for coal either, and yet sixty-two towboats left on the morning's barge. To move the above amount of coal. Now, that amount is equivalent to 292,080 tons. The *Democrat* invites a scrutiny of its figures, and would like some railroad lightning calculator to take it in hand. We think it would take to move the above amount of coal 1,921 cars, or 195 trains of fifteen cars each, and 195 locomotives, extending a length, close together, of fifty miles and a half. These figures are no doubt correct enough to serve as an illustration of the enormous capacity of water ways for transportation. Government appropriations to improve these natural highways of commerce can scarcely ever be too large, if properly expended. Let the improvements, therefore, go on, and perhaps before another decade there will be witnessed departing from St. Louis grain-loaded fleets that will bear comparison with Pittsburgh's remarkable shipments of "black diamonds."—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Now, Messrs. Editors, it is easy to see in the tone of his remarks a commendable pride in his contemplation of the magnitude of our coal business, and we trust he will not take offense when we endeavor to show him that his well-meant compliments to our coal trade, fall very far short of the reality. Suppose you do it in this way.

That "small run of coal"—7,302,000 bushels, at 76 pounds per bushel, gives five hundred and fifty four millions nine hundred and fifty two thousand pounds. This sum divided by a ton of 2,000 pounds, gives two hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-six tons. If we estimate a car load (as railroad managers do) at ten tons, that "small run of coal" would load twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-seven cars, and if we suppose a train, with its engines, etc., will measure thirty feet in length, we will have 832,410 feet, and if this sum is divided by the number of feet in a mile—5,280—it will give a continuous length of loaded cars of 158 miles. The *Democrat* estimates a train to consist of 15 cars; probably railroad men will say they can haul 30 cars, well, then, it will require 925 locomotives to haul this "small run of coal," and if each—with its tender—be 40 feet long, they will increase the total of cars and locomotives to 165 miles in length. If so many as ten trains—300 cars, could be transported by rail per day, it would take ninety-two days to transport this "small run of coal" which went out by river in about twenty-four hours.

Unexcelled.

Six octave Smith American Organs, 8 stops. List price $265 for.....$135
Five octave Smith American Organs, 6 stops, sub-bass. List $210 for.....$115
Five octave Smith American Organ, 7 stops couples and sub-bass. List $235 for..$135
7 stops Smith American Organ, strong tone, good for church or Sunday school, slightly used. List $300 for.....$125
Other organs taken in exchange for piano. Sell at nominal price to make room for holiday goods. "*Jubilee*" organs—latest and improved patterns at greatly reduced prices. The unrivalled "Mathushek" "*Concert*" grand, greatly reduced prices. One only second hand Piano, slightly used, can be had at Hamilton Piano House, No. 151 Fifth avenue, again, at Zweidinger's Music House, No. 137 Smithfield street, where the largest and most fashionable stock of musical goods constantly in store, wholesale and retail, is kept at prices much below any in the city.

Around the Fireside.

Fire irons and stands with coal scuttles are now very handy to have in the house, since the fires have been lighted, in fact, they are indispensable in every well-regulated household. Messrs. S. Drum & Son, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny, have a full assortment of all styles and at prices to suit the times.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tunnbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&s

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting to-morrow evening.

....Believer's baptism will be administered at the Fourth avenue Baptist church to-night.

....The hill Aldermen complain of unusually dull times in both civil and criminal business.

....Yesterday was observed as a feast of Immaculate Conception by all the Catholic Churches.

....The Park Commission of Allegheny met last evening and approved bills to the amount of $76.15.

....Twenty hams and twenty pounds of bologna is consumed each day by the Power's Run army.

....The Committees on Bridges and Appeals which were called to meet yesterday failed to obtain quorums.

.....Henry Albragh, who fell from a coal car on Keeling's Incline Plane last Saturday, is recovering from his injuries.

....Clerk Hamilton, in adjusting the books of the Water Committee, has found a good many items charged to the wrong accounts.

....Concerts will be given in the German Lutheran, Bingham street and Carson street M. E. Churches, South Side, during the holidays.

....Captain Pierson, of Erie, who was one of the contestants at the late billiard tournament in this city died on Friday last, at Indianapolis, Ind.

....The "prize flag" was presented to the temperance voters of Tarentum borough on Monday night. A delegation went up from this city on an excursion train.

....Yesterday, suit was brought in the District Court by John W. Hammill against John Rahe, for alleged elopement with the wife of the plaintiff. The damage claimed is $10,000.

....Charles Leonard was held for a hearing by Deputy Mayor Salisbury, of the South Side, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a silver watch from the jewelry store of C. Salladin.

....Chief Clark of Allegheny yesterday recovered a musical box, overcoat, pair of field glasses, and set of billiard balls that had been stolen from a house in the Eighth ward, Allegheny.

....A temperance mass meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. Milligan's church, on Eighth street, next Friday evening, at which, a number of prominent crusaders will make addresses.

....Ames and Brice who burglarized Sharp and Hoofman's store at Beaver some time ago have been tried, convicted and each sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

....An Italian named Simon Simpensky was fined $20 by Mayor Fleming, of Allegheny, yesterday, for smoking and behaving in a disorderly manner in the ladies' car on the West Penn Railroad on Monday.

....The collection taken up on Sunday at the First Christian church, on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Nebraska sufferers, amounted to $38. It was sent to President A. R. Benton, of the University of Nebraska.

.....A horse and buggy was brought to the Central Station last night, which was found standing on Fourth avenue, which had been standing there about six hours. At three o'clock this morning the owner had not claimed his property.

.....An Oil City merchant shipped several barrels of flour to Pittsburgh yesterday, the result of advertising and the high price of flour in the "Smoky City." Flour which sells in this city at $6.40 can be purchased in Pittsburgh for $9.—*Oil City Derrick.*

.....An aged couple, who had come to Allegheny to visit a daughter and son-in-law, called upon Secretary McGonnigle for assistance, on Monday, stating that they were unable to find their friends, and were also possessed of sufficient means to obtain shelter for the night.

....Puddlers who are out of employment passed away the time yesterday by gathering in small groups on the street corners, on the South Side, where they talked over the troubles between them and the manufacturers, at the same time smoking a "long John," which seemed to add greatly to their comfort.

....The hardware store of Lindsay & Stoner, at Steubenville, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Monday morning, who succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of revolvers, cutlery, &c. Notice was sent to Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny, yesterday, and a sharp lookout is being kept for the stolen articles.

....An employee of Contractor B. J. Bradley while on his way, early yesterday morning, along the river bank, to his home in Ormsby, was stopped by high waymen and his money demanded, but he refused to do so. search him and being convinced that he had no cash they allowed him to go. Hard times in this case on both sids.

....A double lifting steam elevator, for raising coal from the Monongahela river to the cars on the railroad track, is being built by the Connellsville Railroad Company, and is so near completed that it will be ready for use in two or three days. It will have a capacity of raising about three thousand tons per day.

....A meeting of the Citizens' Refining Company was held at the office of the company, on Duquesne Way, Monday afternoon, at which it was stated that the assets were $337,233.48, liabilities $238,200.18, leaving a surplus of $99,033.30. A committee was appointed to make a further examination into the affairs of the company.

....Detective Scott, of Allegheny, succeeded in finding a lot of tools in junk shops on Liberty and on Butchers' Run yesterday, which had been stolen from the stone quarry of Messrs. Bell & Weir, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, last week. It is said the parties who sold the tools are known, and the police are on the lookout for them.

.....A man by the name of Tom Hannigan, went to the Central Station last night about eleven o'clock, and made information to the effect that he had a horse and buck wagon stolen by an unknown party. It appears that he had been in a saloon on Third avenue drinking, and while there, some one drove his rig off. Hannigan lives at No. 61 Fourth avenue.

....The case of Mary Cub Ba yon-quit, the Indian girl, and alleged daughter of the late William Mowry, against Bissell et al., will be taken up in the United States Circuit Court on Friday, when the first action in ejectment to recover ninety acres in the business portion of the city, and no doubt will be one of much interest. A large number of witnesses have arrived, and able counsel has been employed on both sides of the case.

....Harry W. Horbach, proprietor of the Ridgeview House, near Turtle Creek, shot and seriously wounded his son on Monday morning, at the latter's residence. The boy was about to shoot him, when he drew a weapon and shot to save his own life, but the boy alleges that he was trying to get away when his father shot him. Horbach was arrested and held before Alderman Swift, of the Thirty-seventh ward, who held him for a hearing.

....City Solicitor Bigelow has been asked for an opinion as to whether fines imposed by Aldermen, in accordance with city ordinances, shall be paid into the city or county Treasury. The city code directs that all such fines shall go into the municipal coffers, but Captain Kennan claims that he offered a number of such fines to the City Treasurer who declined to receive them on the ground that they should go to swell the money bags of the county.

....The reports in all the evening papers yesterday of the session of the City-hall board of auditors were wonderfully alike, being the same almost word for word. Enterprise that.—GAZETTE. It takes the morning papers to get up different reports of one affair, and have none of them correct. Reporters from the wholesale way in which the reports of the morning journals are gobbled up by the evening papers the intimation that they are incorrect don't hit the mark.

PERSONAL.

***To-day is the fourteenth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Domenec to the Bishopric of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Catholic Church.

ALLEGHENY FINANCES.

Tax Exonerations Allowed—Park Bonds Retired—Railroad Bonds to be Purchased.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Alfred Slack in the chair.

The collectors of delinquent taxes of the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth wards were called to settle their accounts. The committee after examining them *exonerated* them from the balance of taxes on their books not collected, they being either uncollectable, or being *exonerations* previously allowed by the committee or by Councils.

Controller Brown submitted a communication, stating that he had redeemed and cancelled $18,000 worth of Park bonds. Received and action approved.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures during the month of November was submitted by the Controller and approved.

On motion of Mr. Voegtly they reconsidered their former action in reporting adversely to the adoption of the resolution authorizing the refunding of overpaid assessments for opening Perdue avenue.

A motion made by Mr. McBrier that the resolution be reported favorably to Councils, was voted down.

It was decided to recommend that Councils pay the Page of Select Council $75 for the past year's services.

The Controller was authorized to purchase $5,000 worth of railroad compromise 4 per cent. Allegheny City bonds.

The bonds of S. J. Crist and James Campbell, as collectors of delinquent taxes, were approved.

Adjourned.

MEETING OF COAL MINERS.

Discouraging Prospects for the Future.

A meeting of the Coal Miners Union, of Allegheny county, was held at their headquarters, corner of Market street and Third avenue, yesterday morning, with Mr. Smeet in the chair and Mr. Archibald acting as Secretary. Representatives were present from the Pan Handle, Youghiogheny, Wilkinsburg and Allegheny mines, but as the meeting was small in point of numbers, no definite action was taken. The proposed "ventilation law" was discussed at some length, and it was decided to petition the Legislature for its passage. The question of the sliding scale, similar to that of the puddlers also received attention, and it was thought if a system of this kind could be adopted, it would prove beneficial to both operator and producer. As the attendance was small, the meeting adjourned without transacting any business of importance.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Woman's Christian Temperance League of Allegheny—An Auxiliary Organization to the National Association.

The Woman's Christian Temperance League of Allegheny City seems to be doing a quiet, though none the less effective work in its chosen field. Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at Crusade Hall, when the propriety of constituting the League a regular auxiliary to the National Association came up for consideration. The plan of organization discussed was that adopted by the late Convention in Cleveland—to have an auxiliary association in every Congressional District.

It was decided to make the League an auxiliary and to this end, Mrs. Charles Brown, Mrs. Samuel Gordon and Miss Hannah Davis were appointed to represent the League in the next National Convention. According to this basis the auxiliary from the old Twenty-third Congressional District.

An election for officers was also held, when the present incumbents were re-elected as follows:

President—Mrs. Rev. E. E. Swift.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. J. K. Fleming, Miss Hannah Davis.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Magoffin.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jno. Glenn.

Treasurer—Mrs. Dane.

The League is prospering, and the workers are encouraged in their efforts by the continued reports of the happiness that has been brought into homes, into which their Christian ministries have extended, and where they were instrumental in bringing relief to the suffering and sorrowing.

VINDICATED.

End of the Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee—The Charges Made Not Sustained.

The Howard-Lowry investigation is at an end and the accused has been vindicated. The committee met last night to hear the report of Thomas Rask, the engineer who was mutually agreed upon by Messrs. Lowry and Howard to measure the work that has been done on the foundations of the pumping house of the new water works.

Mr. Rask reported that a full and complete measurement of the work had been made, and gave the exact number of perches of stone laid. It showed that seven hundred and forty more perches than were reported by Mr. Lowry had been put down.

Mr. Howard said that the wall of the foundations was six feet less in depth than stated by Mr. Lowry.

Mr. Rask replied that he had dug under the wall and knew exactly how deep it was.

The rejoinder of Mr. Howard was that he still stuck to his statement, as did Mr. Lowry, and that it devolves upon the latter to improve them. This tickled the Committee and caused a ripple of laughter all around. Mr. Howard, nothing daunted, said that he had a number of additional charges which he proposes to prefer against Mr. Lowry.

The Committee adjourned to meet again on Friday to report to Councils and learn what the additional charges are.

The excess of the measurement of Mr. Rask over that reported by Mr. Lowry was explained by the latter stating that his assistant, Mr. Bell, had not yet reported all the work that has been done, and that the city has not paid for more work than has been done.

A Rare Chance to Get Fine Furniture.

Messrs. Drape & Co., the well-known auctioneers, make announcement in another column of a bankrupt sale of furniture, to take place at the establishment of A. Ortlieb & Co., No. 92 Diamond street, to-morrow. This will be a rare opportunity to secure the very best description of furniture at the cheapest prices. All the furniture is custom made, and every article is first-class both in regard to material and finish. Such an opportunity is rarely offered, and housekeepers should make a note of the sale.

Tenders.

Now that the winter has been fairly inaugurated